

REPORT

TO THE

SANITARY AUTHORITIES

OF THE

EAST KENT JOINT COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

M. K. ROBINSON, M.D.,

The Medical Officer of Health.

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REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE

East Kent Joint Committee.

NAME	SANITARY DISTRICT REPRESENTED.
Councillor Allington Collard, J.P.	Blean Rural District.
Councillor Arthur Rigden.	
Councillor Daniel Brice, J.P.	
Councillor J. D. Maxted, J.P.	Bridge Rural District.
Councillor H. M. Baker (also Alderman of Dover Borough).	
Councillor J. A. Wilmore.	
Councillor Colonel A. Ford, C.B., J.P.	Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District.
Alderman M. Pepper, J.P.	Borough of Dover.
Alderman H. M. Mowll.	
Alderman J. W. Bussey, J.P.	
Councillor W. J. Barnes, J.P.	
Councillor H. W. Thorpe, J.P.	
Councillor George Jeken, J.P.	Dover Rural District.
Councillor Henry Woodland,	
Councillor Wm. Cheeseman, J.P.	East Ashford Rural District.
Councillor Rev. Wm. Henry.	
Councillor George Willson.	
Councillor W. E. Long, J.P.	Eastry Rural District.
Councillor H. E. H. Rice.	
Councillor Archibald S. Jones, J.P.	Elham Rural District.
Councillor Stephen Kingsnorth	
Councillor P. E. Iggulden, J.P.	Herne Bay Urban District.
The Mayor, John Scott, J.P.	Borough of Hythe.
Councillor A. M. Watts, M.D.	Isle of Thanet Rural District.
Councillor Alexander Brown, J.P.	
Councillor W. T. Hinds.	
	West Ashford Rural District.

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REPORT

TO THE

Urban and Rural District Councils

REPRESENTED BY THE

EAST KENT JOINT COMMITTEE.



Area of Combined District (excluding
water)299,314 acres.

Population (census 1901) ...144,161.

Population.

The estimated population for the year 1908 of the Urban and Rural Districts represented by the East Kent Joint Committee amounted to 156,510. This estimate was obtained by calculating the annual geometrical rate of increase which took place between the census of 1891 and that of 1901, and adding the increase (according to this proportion) for the seven years since the last enumeration to the population in 1901 (144,161). Some modification has been made when, in garrison towns, the actual figures could be obtained for the military population as distinguished from the civil inhabitants, and also for some alterations in the areas affected by diminution or extension since the census was last taken.

Births.

Gross and
Net
Deaths.

During the year 1908, the number of births registered in the East Kent Combined Sanitary District was 3,407; the total deaths registered being 2,025, and the net deaths (after correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District), numbering 1,789.

The natural increase of the population during the year, by excess of births over the gross deaths, was 1,382.

Upon the estimate of the population already referred to, the birth-rate for the whole District was equal to 21.8 per thousand, the rates for the individual Districts ranging from 14.2 in Herne Bay to 29.5 in Cheriton. Birth-rates.

The birth-rate for the East Kent Combination was 1.9 below the average for the preceding ten years, 4.7 below the rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1908, 5.2 lower than that for the great towns, 4.2 below the rate for the small towns; and 4.4 lower than that for Rural England and Wales.

The dwindling tendency of the birth-rate is not a matter for congratulation, and should form a theme for future consideration and discussion. It may be desirable to check ill-assorted marriages, but it cannot be advantageous to the State to diminish the production of healthy offspring.

The net death-rate for the Joint District was equal to 11.4 per thousand of the estimated population, the several rates for the constituent Districts varying from 7.9 in Cheriton to 15.1 in the Dover Rural District. Net Death rates.

The net death-rate for the whole District was 2.4 below the average of the preceding ten years, 3.3 below the rate for the whole of England and Wales and that for the small towns during 1908, 4.4 lower than the rate for the great towns, and 2.4 below the rate for Rural England and Wales.

The gross death-rate for the Combination equalled 12.9 per thousand living, the lowest rate among the component Districts being recorded in Cheriton (7.5), and the highest (22.4) in the Bridge Rural District. Gross Death rates.

The latter-mentioned District contains the County Asylum, at Chartham, and affords an illustration of the necessity for correction by debiting Bridge with only the number of deaths of persons belonging to the District, whereby the death-rate is decreased by 11.5 per thousand of the population.

Of the net number of deaths, 23 were due to measles, 19 scarlet fever, 16 whooping-cough, 17 diphtheria, 3 croup, 6 enteric fever, 49 influenza, 49 diarrhœa, 15 enteritis, 1 puerperal fever, 3 erysipelas, 128 phthisis, Causes of Death.

deaths were certified as being due to other forms of tuberculosis.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate view promulgated by the eminent discoverer of the tubercle-bacillus, the intimate connection between bovine and human tuberculosis is now a recognised fact, and many dairy-farmers in East Kent employ veterinary surgeons to test their cows, in order to secure the confidence of their customers. More strict attention is also given to the conditions which prevail at dairy-farms; but much still remains to be done in this direction, not only in respect to tuberculosis among cows, but in regard also to the dissemination of other infectious diseases by milk becoming a vehicle for the transmission of the germs of infection.

On several occasions during the year, it was found necessary to enforce restrictions at dairy-farms which were found to be implicated with outbreaks of infectious maladies.

Hitherto, in respect to pulmonary tuberculosis, action has been limited, on account of the presence of the disease becoming known only by voluntary notification, or after death had occurred. Inquiries have been made at the houses of those succumbing to the malady, and bills containing suggestions as to the precautionary measures that could be adopted have been circulated in East Kent in cases where it was thought that they might be of some use for reference and instruction.

Now, under the Order issued by the Local Government Board on the 18th December, 1908, pulmonary tuberculosis has become notifiable by Poor Law Officials, and earlier information will be received of the presence of the disease amongst the inhabitants.

The requisite forms are now in the hands of the responsible officials, and notification and action are proceeding in accordance with the Regulations issued by the Board. The Memorandum issued by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board will form the best guide for adoption; but its scope is so wide and so far-reaching that it will be necessary for the several Councils to consider what auxiliary staff can be provided in order to give substantial effect to the preventive measures that can be adopted to further the Crusade against tuberculosis, a disease of which His Majesty the King, when Prince of Wales, said, "If preventible, why

not prevented." That oft-repeated saying has borne fruit, as shown by the numerous voluntary associations and institutions since founded for the treatment and eradication of this scourge of humanity.

How voluntary associations can be organised and supported will constitute one of the problems to be solved, because it appears, at present, that the best prospect of success will be to enlist the people's help in the people's cause.

The first year's work of the medical inspection of school-children in Dover was completed on the 31st December, 1908, and the inspections for the current year are now proceeding.

School
Medical
Inspection.

A report was made to the Education Committee of the Borough of Dover on the 2nd March, 1909, containing details of the results of the year's inspections, and a copy of this report was sent to the Board of Education. Reference was made therein to the Circulars issued by the latter Authority, and to the requirements under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907. The inspections were conducted in conformity with the schedule issued by the Board of Education.

The teachers rendered valuable aid in accomplishing the work involved, and the attendance officers also lent their assistance in following up cases found to require medical or other treatment.

The following concise statement contains particulars of the conditions observed during the inspection of the 1,018 children entering school during the year, among whom the sexes were equally divided:—

School
Entrants.

Clothing and Footgear.

The clothing was found to be good in 80.84 per cent. of the cases, and the footgear in 78.58 per cent., and, as a whole, the girls were better provided for than the boys.

Cleanliness.

The cleanliness of the head was pronounced to be satisfactory in 88.01 per cent. of the boys and 77.21 per cent. of the girls. Nits were present in 2.75 per cent. of the boys, and 17.11 per cent. of the girls, the increased prevalence among the girls being probably due to the length of their hair as contrasted with that of the

boys. Body cleanliness was found to prevail in 86.64 per cent. of the boys, and 90.57 per cent. of the girls.

Teeth.

With regard to the teeth, only 54.62 per cent. of the boys were found to possess sound sets, and 51.87 per cent. of the girls.

Glands.

In respect to glandular enlargements, 97.19 per cent. of the boys, and 63.26 per cent. of the girls, were found to be in a normal condition; while adenoids were discovered in 6.48 per cent. of the boys, and 5.30 per cent. of the girls.

Vision.

Vision in the right eye was found to be good in 77.30 of the 163 children submitted to test by the Snellen type, while in 17.18 per cent. it was found to be fair, and in 5.52 per cent. bad. In the left eye the vision was good in 75.46 per cent., fair in 20.24 per cent., and bad in 4.29 per cent. of the children examined.

Hearing.

Hearing was only found to be bad in both ears in 0.88 per cent. of the children.

Speech and Mental Condition.

Among the children entering school during the year, only one was found to be dumb, while speech was imperfect in 0.79 per cent. No mentally defective children were discovered among the boys entering school during the year, but three cases were found among the girls.

Inspections: Attendance of Parents.

The parents or guardians of the children were present at 684 (or 67.19 per cent.) of the 1,018 medical inspections of children commencing school life in 1908.

The details elicited during the inspection of the children relinquishing school-life during the year (among whom were 259 boys and 344 girls) are set forth in a succinct form in the following summary:

Clothing and Footgear.

The clothing of those leaving school was found to be good in 83.01 per cent. of the boys, and 92.15 per cent. of the girls. The footgear was found good among 85.33 per cent. of the boys, and 86.63 per cent. of the girls.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness in respect to the head was good in 95.37 per cent. of the boys, and 88.37 per cent. of the girls. Body cleanliness was good in 96.52 per cent. of the boys and 94.19 per cent. of the girls. Nits existed to the extent of 5.02 per cent. among the boys, and 18.60 per cent. among the girls; and, as in those commencing school life, so in those leaving school, the long hair of the girls, contrasted with the short hair of the boys, contributed to the fostering of vermin.

Teeth.

Only 51.35 per cent. of the boys, and 49.71 of the girls, were found to be in the possession of sound teeth.

Glands.

Enlarged tonsils and other glands were found amongst 23.55 per cent. of the children leaving school; while adenoids were present in 6.47 per cent. of the children examined.

Vision.

Vision in the right eye was found to be good in 70.93 per cent. of the boys, and 69.39 per cent. of the girls. In the left eye, vision was good in 72.87 per cent. of the boys, and 63.85 per cent. of the girls.

Hearing.

Hearing in both ears was good in 96.52 per cent. of the boys, and 95.06 per cent. of the girls.

Speech and Mental Condition.

Speech was normal in 97.68 per cent. of the boys, and 97.38 per cent. of the girls; while mental condition was normal in 97.30 per cent. of the boys, and 95.06 per cent. of the girls.

Inspections: Attendance of Parents.

The parents or guardians of the children were present at 237 (or 39.30 per cent.) of the 603 medical inspections of the children leaving school during 1908.

That a large amount of good has already been effected in securing medical treatment cannot be denied. In one incipient case of Consumption, the child has, by withdrawal from school and free exposure in the fresh air, so much improved that the disease has been arrested, and convalescence is rapidly progressing. Another child, who was thought to be dumb, has recovered speech, and is making progress with her education.

Eye cases have been treated by a specialist at the general hospital, adenoids have been removed at that institution, and other cases have been treated there when the parents of the children were unable to avail themselves of the advice and care of private medical practitioners.

In minor ailments, in regard to which no doctor would have been called in, remedies which the parents might obtain and employ have been pointed out by the School Medical Officers: but care has been taken not to interfere with the private patients of any doctor, and to point out to the parents that it is their duty, and to their advantage, to procure medical treatment for their children when necessary, giving instances of such cases as neglected squint leading to blindness, and otorrhœa to permanent deafness.

But the actual good that has already been accomplished is not all that can be recorded. Parents are beginning to see the advantages of medical inspection, as shewn by their co-operation in the work; and doctors are finding the desirability of cultivating special branches of medicine and surgery, in order to cope with the increasing demand which will be made upon their skilled services.

Spectacles have been provided by collections made by the teachers among the children themselves, and from other benevolent sources, including an entertainment promoted by the Mayor.

With regard to the hygiene of the schools, this question has not been overlooked. Many matters are standing over which will doubtless be taken up by the Committee as they come from time to time under consideration.

The ideal school in respect to light, ventilation, temperature, clean soil for foundations, and pure surroundings, equipped for assembly, physical-drill, cloak-room and out-office accommodation, is a fair picture for admiration until the ideal has become an accomplished fact.

Full particulars of the general public health work accomplished during the year will be found in the reports relating to the individual Districts, but it may be mentioned that ninety-eight samples of water were analysed, forty-four of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes. Special analyses were carried out in connection with the investigations concerning the sanitation and water-supply of St. Nicholas-at-Wade, in the Isle of Thanet Rural District.

Water
Analysis.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, twenty-seven houses were reported upon as being unfit for human habitation, action in all cases being taken, either for the closure of the premises involved, or for procuring the execution of such repairs as were necessary in order to render the houses habitable.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Reference to the appended tables, which are furnished in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, will prove interesting, as affording evidence of the standard of public health in the thirteen Districts represented by the East Kent Joint Committee.

Statistics.

The year 1909 presents a large sphere of work of an ambitious character in respect to the introduction of new duties required to be performed, more especially in connection with tuberculosis, and the vast scope for expansion in the local administration of public health by reason of its relation to public education.

Prospective
Work.

Due appreciation of the prospective good work that may be accomplished, will, it is hoped, lead to the provision of adequate equipment in proportion to the labour exacted; for, without such equipment, the expected results—however desirable—cannot be achieved.

It is more easy to formulate work than to execute it. The design of a building may exhibit an admirable architectural elevation, but the structure cannot be reared unless the necessary funds are forthcoming.

Comparative Statistics.

Birth-rate and Death-rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population, and Analysis of Mortality.

Columns.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate from all Causes.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population from the Chief Epidemic Diseases.							Total of Columns 3 to 9.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 registered Births.
			Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlat Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
England and Wales	26.5	14.7	0.00	0.22	0.08	0.27	0.15	0.07	0.50	1.29	121
76 Great Towns	27.0	15.8	0.00	0.31	0.10	0.29	0.16	0.08	0.65	1.59	128
142 Smaller Towns	26.0	14.7	—	0.20	0.06	0.25	0.15	0.08	0.52	1.26	124
England and Wales, less the 218 Towns	26.2	13.8	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.25	0.15	0.07	0.33	0.99	110
East Kent Combined District	21.8	11.4	—	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.31	0.83	89
East Kent Combined District. — Average 10 years, 1898-1907.	23.7	13.8									111

YEAR 1908.

In this Table 0.00 signifies that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005. Where no deaths occurred — is inserted.

East Kent Combined District.

Table Showing the Births and Deaths, and Birth and Death-rates, &c., of the constituent Sanitary Districts.

Sanitary Districts.	Population estimated to middle of 1908.	1908.							Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.								Death-rate per 1,000 of Population from Chief Epidemic Diseases (Columns 9 to 17).	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population from notified Diseases.	
		Registered Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 of Population.	Deaths from all causes (gross).	Gross death-rate per 1000 of Population.	Deaths from all causes (net).	Net death-rate per 1000 of Population.	Infantile mortality per 1000 registered Births.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Fevers.					
														Typbus.	Enteric.	Continued.			
Columns.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ulean Rural ...	7182	161	22.4	89	12.4	83	11.5	80.7	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	0.84	0.4
Bridge do. ...	10490	243	23.2	235	22.4	114	10.9	94.6	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	0.86	0.19
Broad-stairs Urban ...	7536	129	17.1	74	9.8	77	10.2	77.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.27	...
Cheriton do ...	8079	238+	29.5+	61	7.5	64	7.9	109.2+	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	0.87	...
Dover Borough ...	48902	1020	20.9	547	11.2	541	11.1	96.1	...	1	12	5	11	...	2	...	20	1.04	0.53
Dover Rural ...	6241	139	22.3	75	12.0	94	15.1	36.0	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.96	0.96
East Ashford Rural...	12541	344	27.4	137	10.9	141	11.2	78.5	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	6	0.80	0.32
East-ry Rural ...	12358	288	23.3	184	14.9	177	14.3	86.8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.65	...
Elham do. ...	6881	151	21.9	134	19.5	99	14.4	79.5	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1.16	0.44
Herne Bay Urban ...	9812	139	14.2	96	9.8	93	9.5	86.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.61	...	...
Hythe Borough ...	6266	145	23.1	77	12.3	81	12.9	117.2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.96	0.16
Thanet Rural ...	12784	256	20.0	223	17.4	134	10.5	101.6	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	0.78	0.23
West Ashford do. ...	7438	154	20.7	93	12.5	91	12.2	58.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.13	...
Total ...	156510	3407	21.8	2025	12.9	1789	11.4	88.9	..	23	19	16	17	..	6	..	49	0.83	0.29

† Corrected on account of the Military Female Hospital, outside the Cheriton District.

BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)26,865 acres.

Population (census 1901)7,054

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Blean Rural District was 161, of which 8 (or 4.97 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the district were 89, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the district) numbered 83. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 7,182, the birth-rate was equal to 22.4 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 12.4, and the net death-rate at 11.5, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 3 whooping cough, 1 enteric fever, 3 influenza, 1 diarrhoea, 1 enteritis, 5 phthisis, 4 other tubercular diseases, 6 cancer, 4 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 1 pulmonary embolism, 2 cirrhosis of the liver, 4 premature birth, 1 congenital defect, 1 marasmus, 15 heart disease, 1 heart failure, 1 septic meningitis, 1 intestinal obstruction, 1 gangrene, 1 convulsions, 1 cystitis, 1 biliary colic, 3 Bright's disease, 1 paralysis, 2 apoplexy, 1 accident, 1 suicide, and 11 to senile decay. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.84, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.14, per thousand of the population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 13 died; at one and under five, 4; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 25; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 35 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 80.7 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Comments.

The general death-rate was low, as was also the rate of infantile mortality in proportion to the births registered.

It will be observed that the death-rate from notifiable diseases was at a minimum; but the rate of mortality from the principal epidemic diseases, raised by the occurrence of deaths from whooping cough and measles, does not include a calculation for that most infectious malady, influenza.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 24 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 11 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 6 enteric fever, 4 diphtheria and 3 to erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever.

There was no epidemic extension of Scarlet Fever in any single locality, but the nearest approach to such an extension was when three cases were reported at Chislet, and were, on inquiry, found to be associated with scarlatinal sore throats among the children attending the village school.

Four were imported cases, one instance being that of a sufferer who was taken ill the day after arrival at a holiday camp, another case was contracted whilst attending school in a neighbouring district, a third was discovered during an inspection of the district, and referred to the patient's family doctor for examination and report, and a fourth case was not reported until the first symptoms had passed off, when only a doubtful history could be recorded.

Enteric Fever.

Of the six cases of Enteric Fever, one occurred at Herne Street, and was due to the insanitary surroundings of the patient's habitation. The remaining five cases occurred at Sturry, the starting-point of the outbreak being attributable to a person who contracted the Fever during hop-picking at Stodmarsh, and subsequently infected the other four notified cases. The nature of the illness of the hop-picker in question was not, in the first instance, recognised, thus leading to extension of the malady before active preventive measures could be adopted.

Diphtheria.

With regard to the four cases of Diphtheria, the first was notified on the 14th April, at premises where accumulations of filth existed of such a character as would be likely to give rise to the disease; and the patient was rendered more susceptible by reason of his having recently suffered from scarlet fever. The next case, at Chislet, notified on the 28th April, had been in contact

during attendance at school with children who had suffered from scarlet fever and scarlatinal sore throats. The third case, notified on the 22nd August, occurred at a house where defects in the drainage system were discovered; but the sufferer had been in the habit of visiting a neighbouring town, where she might possibly have contracted the attack. The fourth patient, reported on the 9th September, had also been away from home on a visit; but had, in addition, been exposed to just those insanitary conditions which are so frequently found to be associated with the malady in question.

Nine of the cases of scarlet fever, five of enteric fever, and two of diphtheria were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment; and it is satisfactory to have to report the absence of any serious extension of notifiable diseases. Action Taken.

In one instance, an employee at a dairy farm, who had been in contact with cases of scarlet fever, was suspended from attending to his duties until the segregation of the cases had been satisfactorily effected, and the premises invaded by the disease thoroughly disinfected.

The question of providing a steam disinfecting apparatus for use in the Blean Rural District was again brought under the consideration of the Council during the year.

The insanitary conditions discovered on the premises invaded by epidemic maladies formed the subject of report to, and subsequent action by, the District Council.

Measles was prevalent at the beginning of the year among the children attending the Sturry and Swalecliffe schools, and the schools were closed by the Managers on this account. Whooping cough was prevalent at Hoath and Westbere, and, in consequence, the schools in these parishes were also closed by the Managers.

Reports were made to the Council in regard to the faulty arrangements for the disposal of sewage from the isolation hospital, and the matter was dealt with by the Hospital Committee adopting temporary remedial measures of improvement. Sewerage, &c.

Sewerage works for Beltinge, Reculver and other parts of Herne Parish are still under the consideration of the Council. The question of the position of the outfall remains a difficult one to solve, on account of the conflicting interests of Herne Bay and the Blean Rural District.

Sewerage works are required for the village of Sturry, but the low-lying level of the locality has proved an insuperable obstacle in the way of progress.

Hampton Brook formed the subject of frequent reports and inquiry, and the Council are adopting measures for preventing nuisance from this stream in the future, and have given instructions to their Sanitary Inspector to act promptly in the event of any recurrence of the conditions complained of.

The insanitary condition of the St. Stephen's School was reported upon to the Managers, and the matter has been dealt with by the Education Committee of the Kent County Council.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, six houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Water Supply.

Fourteen samples of water were analysed during the year, six of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

The water-supplies of the Canterbury and Herne Bay Companies are available for extension in the localities which the mains traverse.

Dairies, etc.

A number of the dairy farms, etc., was visited during the year, and the various unsatisfactory conditions observed received the attention of the Sanitary Inspector. There are now sixty-one dairies, cowsheds, etc., on the Council's register.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	90	16	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness...	16	16	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Carpenters'	8
Blacksmiths'	6
Wheelwrights'	3
Plumbers'	2
Sausage Maker's	1
Bakehouses	10
	30

In addition to the work enumerated above, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 556 visitations and inspections were made during the year, and were followed by the issue of some 189 notices requiring the execution of necessary sanitary work. Inspector's Report.

Cesspools to the number of 1,800 were emptied by the three cesspool exhausters belonging to the Council. These exhausters are now fitted with apparatus for preventing the emission of foul gases during the process of extracting the contents of the cesspools.

In addition to this work, 42 new house-drainage systems were constructed under the Inspector's requirements, while 17 new pail-closets were provided.

Scavenging is now carried out in the parishes of Herne (including Eddington, Huntersforstal, Broomfield, Herne Common and Herne village), Sturry and Westbere.

Disinfection of premises, bedding, clothing, etc., was carried out in every case of infectious disease notified.

Two hundred and fifteen inspections of dairies, cow-sheds, etc., were made during the year, resulting in the issue of 153 notices requiring the limewashing of walls and improvement of the general standard of cleanliness, the necessary work being carried out in every instance.

The workshops, etc., were frequently visited, 16 notices being issued for the cleansing and limewashing of bakehouses, the requirements being executed in each case.

TABLE I. BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	7578	161	21·2	16	99·3	85	11·2	...	...	...	81	10·6
1899	7653	167	21·8	16	95·8	117	15·2	...	...	...	109	14·2
1900	7729	215	27·8	19	88·3	127	16·4	23	16	4	115	14·8
1901	7054	188	26·6	18	95·7	98	13·8	14	8	...	90	12·7
1902	7071	158	22·3	13	82·2	104	14·7	37	20	4	88	12·4
1903	7088	156	22·0	18	115·3	105	14·8	33	19	...	86	12·1
1904	7110	156	21·9	13	83·3	117	16·4	33	23	3	97	13·6
1905	7117	138	19·4	13	94·2	97	13·6	29	18	4	83	11·7
1906	7122	140	19·7	11	78·6	94	13·2	32	18	6	82	11·5
1907	7050	177	25·1	9	50·8	100	14·1	30	20	3	83	11·7
Averages for years 1898-1907.	7257	165	22·8	14	88·2	104	14·4	...	...	...	91	12·6
1908	7182	161	22·4	13	80·7	89	12·4	21	8	2	83	11·5

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Blean Union Workhouse. Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 26865

Total population at all ages 7054
Number of inhabited houses ... 1539
Average number of persons per house..... 4·5

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. HERNE.					2. STURRY.					3. WHITSTABLE (RURAL).									
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.
YEAR.																				
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	3464	64	45	6	3311	78	30	8	803	19	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3543	77	55	5	3303	67	43	7	807	23	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3622	90	49	9	3296	98	55	10	811	27	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2950	86	30	6	3289	84	49	10	815	18	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2971	62	34	8	3281	75	46	3	819	21	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2992	61	41	9	3273	78	36	7	823	17	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3271	78	43	3	3008	60	38	5	831	18	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3240	60	41	6	3049	57	34	7	828	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3202	67	40	7	3056	54	36	2	864	19	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3230	80	43	3	3005	76	33	4	815	21	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3248	72	42	6	3187	73	40	6	822	20	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	3291	79	43	6	3062	61	30	7	829	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					HERNE (H.W.)	STURRY. (RURAL).	WHITSTABLE (RURAL).	HERNE (H.W.)	STURRY. (RURAL).	WHITSTABLE (RURAL).	HERNE (H.W.)	STURRY.	WHITSTABLE (RURAL).	Total cases removed to Hospital.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.											65 and upwards	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	4	...	1	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	11	...	...	9	1	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	6	...	1	2	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	24	...	2	13	1	8	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	16

The Bleau Isolation Hospital is at West End, Herne, and is provided by the Bleau R.D.C. Total available beds 34; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3. "H" indicates the locality in which the Bleau Isolation Hospital is situated. The hospital receives patients from Herne Bay and Whitstable Urban Districts. "W" denotes the situation of the Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	HERNE.	STURRY.	WHITSTABLE (RURAL).		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	1	2	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	4	...	...	2
Bronchitis	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	1
Pneumonia	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	15	...	...	...	2	4	9	5	8	2	...	5
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	26	2	...	1	1	3	19	17	7	2	...	12
All causes	83	13	4	2	4	25	35	43	30	10	...	21

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

District of Blean (Rural).

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	153	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	12
		illegitimate	8			illegitimate infants	1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 83.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)41,741 acres.

Population (census 1901)10,971.

Births.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Bridge Rural District was 243, of which 11 (or 4.53 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths.

The total deaths registered in the district were 235, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of non-residents in public institutions within the District) numbered 114.

Birth-rate.

Gross and Net Death-rates

Upon an estimated population of 10,490, the birth-rate was equal to 23.2 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 22.4, and the net death-rate at 10.9, per thousand living.

Causes of Death.

Of the net number of deaths, 2 were due to measles, 2 whooping cough, 1 diphtheria, 1 croup, 1 enteric fever, 5 influenza, 3 diarrhoea, 1 enteritis, 13 phthisis, 1 tubercular meningitis, 4 cancer, 6 bronchitis, 9 pneumonia, 1 atelectasis, 8 premature birth, 12 heart disease, 2 heart failure, 2 accident, 1 "found drowned," 2 suicide, 2 convulsions, 1 malnutrition, 1 infantile atrophy, 3 marasmus, 1 enlarged thyroid, 1 uraemia, 4 Bright's disease, 1 gangrene, 1 gall-stone, 1 cerebral atrophy, 6 apoplexy, 1 hemiplegia, 1 Hodgkin's disease, 1 pernicious anæmia, 1 rheumatoid arthritis, 1 rheumatic fever, 1 septicaemia, 1 double rupture, and 8 to senile decay.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.86, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.19, per thousand of the population.

Ages at Death.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 23 died; at one and under five, 8; at five and under fifteen, 3; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 30; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 46 died.

Infantile mortality was equal to 94.6 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile
Mortality.

Phthisis and Influenza were both prominent factors in the death-roll; but the general death-rate and the rate of infantile mortality are alike satisfactory as affording evidence of the general standard of public health in the District. Comments.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 38 cases of sickness were reported during the year, 21 of which were referred to diphtheria, 12 scarlet fever, 3 enteric fever and 2 to erysipelas. Notification
Act.

The first two cases of Scarlet Fever during the year occurred on the 31st March at the village of Denton, part of which is in the Barham parish of the Bridge Rural District, and part in the Dover Rural District. The infection appeared to have been derived from some convalescent cases in the Dover Rural District. Another case in the same family was notified on the 11th April, and was due to contact with the cases already referred to; while a fourth case in this family was notified on the 2nd June. This latter was a "return case," one of the convalescents being found, after return from the hospital, to be suffering from scarlatinal rhinorrhoea. Scarlet Fever.

A single case at Adisham was reported on the 19th May, the illness being of a mild character, with no history of contact with any previous case of the Fever.

A single case at Wickham was reported on the 4th June, the sufferer in this instance being notified in the previous year, first with diphtheria, and then, after return home from hospital, with Scarlet Fever.

A case at Ickham was notified on the 13th October, the only likely source of infection being due to contact with non-reported cases, which developed among hop-pickers during their work in close association with strangers from neighbouring towns.

A case at a hamlet in the Barham parish was notified on the 22nd October. On investigation it was found that the patient became ill on the 2nd October from what was supposed to be measles, but was notified on the 22nd on account of the discovery of some desquamation.

A case at Bridge was notified on the 30th October, in regard to which it was found that, previous to the reported instance, unrecognised cases had occurred in the

same family. A second case was notified after the visit of the Medical Officer of Health.

The last two cases during the year, notified on the 12th and 22nd December, at Patricxbourne and Bekesbourne respectively, were localized outbreaks, without any history of contact with other known cases of the Fever.

Diphtheria.

The twenty-one cases of Diphtheria were widely distributed, and no serious epidemic of the disease developed in any one locality. One case occurred at Waltham on the 24th February, in respect to which no history could be elicited; and on the 21st April a case at Harbledown was reported, which was found to be due to contact with convalescent visitors.

Single cases occurred at Denton and Wootton on the 14th and 15th August respectively, these being contracted during attendance at the school resorted to by the children from the two parishes in question.

Multiple cases occurred at Adisham, one case reported on the 18th August and two on the 23rd August being derived from attendance at school, the disease manifesting itself after the arrival of holiday children in the village. A recrudescence, producing three cases, occurred in December, the disease in one instance being contracted during attendance at a school in a neighbouring town, while the other two cases were the result of protracted infectiveness amongst children in the village who had escaped notification.

Multiple cases also occurred at Barham on the 13th and 16th October, the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 30th November, and the 3rd December, the infection apparently originating in diphtheritic sore throats contracted during the hop-picking season.

A single case at Bridge was reported on the 12th October, the disease being apparently due to the insanitary conditions existing at the premises where the case arose. A case at a hamlet in Upper Hardres was reported on the 20th October, in regard to which no definite history could be obtained. It was, however, found that the cottage occupied by the patient was infested by rats, and many bodies of poisoned rodents were discovered under the floor of the living room. On the 28th October and the 21st December single cases occurred at Bishopsbourne and Rough Common respectively, but no history

could be elicited in regard to the source of either of these cases.

In addition to the above-mentioned twenty-one notified cases, a child was brought down from Canning Town, London, to one of the hop-gardens in the Bridge District while suffering from Diphtheria. A nurse, not knowing the nature of the malady, sent the patient into the Canterbury Hospital, where the case was subsequently notified to the City Medical Officer of Health.

Only three cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. The first, reported on the 15th January, was that of a nurse who contracted the disease whilst in charge of cases of Enteric Fever outside the District. The second case was reported on the 29th July, the patient being taken sick after interring a pig which was supposed to have died of swine fever. No other cases occurred in the locality, and no history of exposure to any previous case of enteric fever could be traced. In the third instance the patient contracted the fever from exposure to the excreta of a visitor who was convalescing from the malady. This outbreak occurred at a village where no other cases were reported, and without any other history sufficient to account for the case in question. Enteric Fever.

All the cases of scarlet fever, two of enteric fever, and fifteen of the cases of diphtheria were removed to the isolation hospital provided in the Bridge District. The third case of enteric fever was treated in the Canterbury Hospital, the patient's home being in the city. Action Taken.

Thirteen samples of water were analysed during the year, all of which were found, from the chemical evidence, to be pure in character. The number of houses provided with water from the mains of the three public sources of supply continues to increase, and, by further extension of the mains, not only will the advantage of a good water-supply be secured, but facilities for water-carriage systems of sewerage will be promoted. Water Supply.

Sewerage works are being carried out at Harbledown for draining parts of this parish untouched by previous schemes, and concerning which pressing complaints were made by the inhabitants of the locality. The contact-beds are now in good working order, and are acting satisfactorily as purifiers of the Harbledown sewage. Sewerage.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, ten houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation. Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Hop-huts.

The hop-pickers' huts were visited during the season, and were found to be kept in accordance with the provisions of the bye-laws. The number of pickers at work was considerably less than in previous seasons.

General Public Health.

It is satisfactory to know that the sanitary work of the Council has been attended by a record of vital statistics, showing low general and infantile death-rates, and that the epidemic outbreaks have been limited in character and unattended by a high rate of mortality.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	52	1	...
Factories	5	...	...
	57	1	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Total	3	3	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Workshops	27

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).	1

In addition to the work shown above, the Sanitary Inspector reports that 301 primary visitations were made during the year, entailing 70 secondary visits. Thirty-six notices to abate nuisances were issued; 15 privy-vaults were converted to earth-closets, and 3 to water-closets; six cases of overcrowding were abated, and 7 dirty houses dealt with.

Inspector's
Report.

The slaughter-houses, knacker's yard, and hop-huts were periodically visited, as were also the dairies, cow-sheds, etc., of which there are now 45 on the Council's register.

A great amount of time and labour was involved in dealing with the different outbreaks of infectious disease, in regard to disinfection and supervision of the removal of the patients to hospital.

TABLE I.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Resicents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	11143	254	22·7	35	137·1	241	21·6	114	...	...	142	12·7
1899	11085	235	21·1	42	178·7	276	24·8	123	...	...	182	16·4
1900	11028	215	19·4	18	83·7	318	28·8	176	154	...	164	14·8
1901	10971	240	21·9	26	108·3	239	21·7	130	107	...	132	12·0
1902	10914	254	23·2	16	62·9	248	22·7	143	116	...	132	12·0
1903	10857	239	22·0	21	87·8	215	19·8	122	101	...	114	10·5
1904	10786	248	23·0	17	68·5	256	23·7	137	104	...	152	14·1
1905	10941	231	21·1	25	108·2	234	21·4	127	110	...	124	11·3
1906	10912	238	21·8	29	121·8	267	24·5	140	121	...	146	13·4
1907	10573	223	21·0	19	85·2	214	23·0	145	127	1	118	11·1
Averages for years 1898-1907.	10921	237	21·8	24	104·3	253	23·2	135	...	...	140	12·9
1908	10490	243	23·2	23	94·6	235	22·4	143	121	..	114	10·9

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Chartham Asylum. Bridge Union Workhouse.		

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 41741

Total population at all ages.... 10971
Number of inhabited houses 2223
Average number of persons per house 4·9

At Census of 1901.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT:

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

[illegible]

Averages
of Years
1898 to
1907.

TABLE III.
BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.
 Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					HARHAM (H. W.)	CHARTHAM.					HARHAM (H. W.)	(CHARTHAM.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	21	6	12	2	1	...	17	4	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	15	...
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Scarlet fever ...	12	4	4	3	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	*1	2	...	...	...	3	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	38	10	18	5	5	...	32	6	...	...	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	30	...

* Treated in the Canterbury Isolation Hospital.

The Isolation Hospital is at Bridge, and is provided by the Bridge Rural District Council. Total available beds 31, number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3. "H" indicates the locality in which the Bridge Isolation Hospital is situated. "W" denotes the situation of the Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES)				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	BARHAM.	CHARTHAM.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	2
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	13	...	...	...	2	9	2	8	5	...	...	30
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	5
Bronchitis	6	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	6
Pneumonia	9	2	...	...	...	2	5	6	3	...	...	15
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	12	...	...	...	...	5	7	9	3	...	...	10
Accidents	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	40	7	2	1	1	6	23	22	18	...	...	68
All causes	114	23	8	3	4	30	46	69	45	...	...	143

TABLE V.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	To De un C Y
All Causes.	Certified	9	2	1	1	13	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth ...	5	1	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Defects	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		9	2	1	1	13	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...

District of Bridge (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1908 10490.

Births in the Year { legitimate 232
 { illegitimate 11 Deaths in year of { legitimate infants 2
 { illegitimate infants 2

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 114.

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)1,340 acres.

Population (census 1901)6,466.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District was 129, of which 7 (or 5.43 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the district were 74; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbering 77.

Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 7,536, the birth-rate was equal to 17.1 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 9.8, and the net death-rate at 10.2, per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net Death-rates

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to influenza, 2 diarrhœa, 4 phthisis, 14 cancer, 2 bronchitis, 2 pneumonia, 2 atelectasis, 2 cirrhosis of the liver, 3 premature birth, 2 marasmus, 1 convulsions, 1 parturition, 4 accident, 1 suicide, 11 heart disease, 3 heart failure, 1 arterio sclerosis, 1 organic brain disease, 4 apoplexy, 3 paralysis, 1 myelitis and 12 to senile decay.

Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.27 per thousand of the population, while no deaths from the notifiable class of diseases were recorded.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age 10 died; at one and under five, 1; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 27; and at sixty-five years and upwards 36 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 77.5 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 39 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 26 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 11 diphtheria, and 2 to erysipelas,

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was reported eleven times from the Yarrow Convalescent Home during the year, three times from the Victoria Home, once from the Metropolitan Home, and once from the St. Mary's Home.

One of the cases of Scarlet Fever at the Yarrow Home was reported on the 6th, two on the 19th, one on each of the 21st, 23rd and 28th of September; one case was reported on each of the 3rd, 5th and 6th October, and two on the 9th of the same month.

During the course of the Scarlet Fever epidemic at the Yarrow Home, Diphtheria broke out on the 22nd September, when one case was notified, and this was followed by three further cases of Diphtheria on the 25th October; while, prior to this outbreak, there had been cases of tonsillitis at the Home.

Various local causes were suggested to account for the epidemic prevalence of these two diseases at the institution, and such suggestions were accordingly investigated; but the true source appeared to be due to the introduction of the infection by new-comers to the Home; and this view was strengthened by the papers of admission revealing the fact that children are often sent to the Home with tonsillitis, otorrhoea, etc., and that bacteriological examination frequently discovers the presence of the bacillus of Diphtheria, without any clinical symptoms being present. Moreover, about one thousand children are received annually at the establishment, arriving every Tuesday during the summer months in batches of about thirty each.

The three cases of Scarlet Fever at the Victoria Home were reported on the 27th, 29th and 31st January. A batch of children arrived on the 23rd, one of whom sickened three days, and another five days, after arrival, the third case being a contact.

The single case of Scarlet Fever reported from the Metropolitan Home occurred three days after the patient's arrival at the establishment, and was evidently another instance of importation: while, in the single case at the St. Mary's Home, the sufferer could only have contracted the Fever from contact with infection at the institution, as the patient had been admitted with tuberculosis three weeks before being notified.

The cases of Scarlet Fever outside the Convalescent Homes numbered ten. The first case, reported on the 28th February, was due to contact with a case in Ramsgate after an operation for adenoids; the second case, reported on the 11th March, was due to contact with a school-fellow in Ramsgate who was suffering from the malady; the third case, reported on the 21st August, was that of a visitor from Norwood; while in the fourth and fifth cases, occurring in one family, and reported on the 9th September, the patients, who were visitors, stated that, during their journey from London, a child who was travelling in the same railway carriage was sick and ill.

The sixth case, occurring at a private school, developed three days after the patient's return from a holiday, which had been spent in Scotland; while in the seventh case, reported on the 21st October, the sufferer had undergone a dental operation, but, in addition, very pronounced insanitary conditions were discovered at the premises occupied by the patient. The eighth case, notified on the 11th November, was very mild in character, and no history as to its source could be traced; and the same remark applies to the ninth case, reported on the 24th December. In the tenth instance, notified on the 26th December, the infection was imported from Tunbridge Wells.

It will thus be seen that the origin of the twenty-six cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year (sixteen in the Homes and ten in the Town) was, for the most part, due to extraneous sources.

The year's experience was a repetition of that of previous years, and the comment made in the report of 1907 may be repeated, viz., that, however healthy a watering-place may be, the liability to become infected from without constitutes a standing danger, and that, but for the prompt preventive measures adopted, an epidemic might at any time have rapidly developed in the town.

In respect to the eleven cases of Diphtheria notified during the year, four occurred at the Yarrow Home, two at the Victoria Home, and five in the town. Diphtheria.

The four cases in the Yarrow Home may be placed in the category of post-scarlatinal diphtheria, due to the Diphtheria bacillus being grafted on to susceptible throats, and the dates of the recurrences of attack are given in the paragraph relating to scarlet fever.

The two cases at the Victoria Home were reported on the 12th June and the 30th July, respectively, and the cases were probably due to some defects which were subsequently discovered to exist in the drainage system of the Home.

The first of the five remaining cases, occurring in the town, was reported on the 14th April, and was that of a boy who had inhaled sewer air whilst endeavouring to clear a stopped drain, which had been blocked for some little time. The second case, notified on the 20th June, occurred at a damp and insanitary dwelling, where the patient and her brother had previously suffered from scarlet fever. The third case, reported on the 20th October, was another instance of exposure to sewer gas; while the fourth case, notified on the 6th November, was a recurrence of the disease in the same patient, in regard to whom there seemed to be no apparent source of the attack, other than the retention of dormant bacilli in the post-nasal cavities. The fifth and last case was that of a boy who contracted the disease whilst attending a school in Ramsgate.

Erysipelas.

In respect to the two cases of Erysipelas, one appeared to be caused by the application of a dirty rag to a cut; while, in the other instance, the disease occurred after the sting of an insect, which might have acted as the vehicle of the poison.

Action Taken.

Twenty-one cases of scarlet fever, and six of diphtheria were removed to the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment, disinfection being carried out at the infected houses and institutions. Where insanitary conditions were discovered during visitations of the District, they were at once dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, four houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Refuse Depot.

The deposit of house-refuse near the residential population of Broadstairs by the scavenger for Ramsgate again formed the subject of complaint and report: and the Council have decided to adopt stronger measures in the future in the event of a recurrence of this offence.

Report was made to the Managers respecting the insanitary conditions discovered at the Holy Trinity Schools, and an improvement in the drainage arrangements was effected.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken :—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	112	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	10	10	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation insufficient	2	2	...	...
Total	12	12	...	...

HOME WORK.

	Number.
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. :—	
Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	2
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	4

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of Year :—	
Bakehouses	8
Bootmakers'	6
Blacksmiths'	6
Carpenters'	6
Cycle Makers'	3
Drossmakers'	4
Laundries	8
Plumbers'	5
Tailors'	4
Cabinet Makers'	4
Saddlers'	2
Total	56

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at end of year	3

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 382 primary inspections of houses were made during the year, and re-inspections to the number of 1,146.

Sixty-four inspections of the dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made, there being now 26 of these premises on the Council's register.

Twenty-one inspections of bakehouses were made, 112 inspections of other workshops, and 104 inspections of slaughter-houses. Six of the latter premises are now on the register of the Council.

In connection with the visitations referred to, it was found necessary to issue 22 preliminary notices, followed by 17 statutory notices; and 262 letters relating to sanitary matters were written. Sixteen complaints from inhabitants of the district were received and dealt with.

The nuisances dealt with involved the following works: — The construction of 22 new house-drainage systems; the re-construction of 27 systems; the abolition of 15 cesspools and 1 privy-vault; the provision of new w.c. flushing apparatus in 18 cases, and the repair of existing apparatus in 46 instances; the construction of 76 new water-closets; the repair of 24 yard-surfaces; the provision of 15 stone-ware gullies in lieu of old bell-traps; the provision of proper water-supply in 10 cases; the proper lighting and ventilating of 12 water-closets; the limewashing of 5 dwelling-houses, 4 bakehouses, 12 cowsheds, 6 slaughter-houses, and 8 stables; the removal of 7 offensive accumulations; and the testing of 5 house-drains on receipt of complaint.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness involved the disinfection of 67 rooms, and the steam disinfecting apparatus was brought into use on 40 different occasions, dealing with 1,617 articles of bedding, &c.

Twenty-five samples of milk, and five of butter, were purchased for analysis during the year. Two samples of milk were found to be slightly deficient in fat, and one to contain boric acid to the extent of 20 grains per gallon. In the latter instance the clerk was instructed by the Council to write a cautionary letter to the vendor. The other samples were found to be genuine.

The fish-hawkers' barrows, fishmongers', poulterers', greengrocers' and butchers' shops were kept under observation during the year, quantities of potted meat and fish being destroyed with the owners' consent.

TABLE 1. BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	6096	95	15.5	17	178.9	90	14.7	...	...	...	83	13.6
1899	6219	129	20.7	26	201.5	108	17.3	...	...	...	99	15.9
1900	6342	105	16.5	10	95.2	87	13.7	17	17	9	79	12.4
1901	6466	127	19.6	10	70.8	83	12.8	...	...	13	96	14.8
1902	6589	130	19.7	12	92.3	71	10.9	9	9	4	66	10.0
1903	6712	138	20.5	17	123.1	94	14.0	5	4	7	97	14.4
1904	6865	129	18.8	12	93.0	79	11.5	5	5	9	83	12.1
1905	7061	116	16.4	7	60.3	83	11.8	5	5	7	85	12.0
1906	7028	118	16.8	5	42.4	76	10.8	4	4	18	90	12.8
1907	7379	119	16.1	7	58.8	72	9.7	3	3	9	78	10.5
Averages for years 1898-1907.	6675	120	18.1	12	102.0	84	12.6	...	...	...	85	12.8
1908	7536	129	17.1	10	77.5	74	9.8	8	8	11	77	10.2

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Various Convalescent Homes, &c.	Thanet Union Workhouse. Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1340

Total population at all ages ... 6466
Number of inhabited houses ... 1332
Average number of persons per house..... 4.8

} At Census of 1901.

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

[illegible]

TABLE III.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Broadstairs	St. Peter's	Broadstairs	St. Peter's	Broadstairs	St. Peter's	Broadstairs	St. Peter's	Broadstairs	St. Peter's				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.											65 and upwards			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	11	3	8	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	26	3	20	2	1	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	39	6	29	2	2	1	35	4	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	27

NOTE.—The infectious cases are sent to the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital, in the Thanet Rural District, in which District is also situated the Union Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN
DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	BROADSTAIRS.	ST. PETER'S.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other conted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	1
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer, malignant disease	14	...	...	...	...	6	8	10	4	...	...	...
Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }												
Veneral Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	1	...	1	1	4	4	4	7	...	...	2
Accidents	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	28	2	1	...	...	4	21	8	20	...	...	1
All causes	77	10	1	1	2	27	36	30	47	...	...	8

TABLE V.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.
All Causes.	Certified	4	1	3	8	1							1				
	Uncertified																
Common Infections Diseases.	Small-pox																
	Chicken-pox																
	Measles																
	Scarlet Fever																
	Diphtheria: Croup																
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																
	Diarrhœa, all forms												1				
	Euteritis, Muco-enteritis			1		1											
	Gastro-enteritis																
	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	1		2	3												
	Congenital Defects	3			3												
	Injury at Birth																
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus			1	1	1											
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis																
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																
	Erysipelas																
	Syphilis																
Other Causes.	Rickets																
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																
	Convulsions																
	Bronchitis																
	Laryngitis																
	Pneumonia																
	Suffocation, overlying																
	Other Causes																
		4	1	3	8	1							1				

District of Broadstairs and St. Peter's (Urban).

Population. Estimated middle of 1908 753

Births in the Year {legitimate 122
illegitimate 7} Deaths in the year of {legitimate infants
illegitimate infant

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 77.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)1,159 acres.

Population (census 1901)7,091.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Cheriton Urban District was 238, of which 3 (or 1.26 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 61; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions beyond the District) numbering 64. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 8,079, the birth-rate was equal to 29.5 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 7.5, and the net death-rate at 7.9, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rate.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 3 whooping cough, 1 influenza, 3 diarrhœa, 5 phthisis, 1 miliary tuberculosis, 6 cancer, 3 bronchitis, 5 pneumonia, 1 congestion of lungs, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 2 congenital syphilis, 5 premature birth, 11 heart disease, 1 heart failure, 3 accident, 1 suicide, 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 congenital idiocy, 3 convulsions, 1 marasmus, 1 infantile dyspepsia, 1 cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 gallstone and 2 to senile decay. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.87 per thousand of the population; while no deaths were registered to the notifiable class of maladies. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 26 died; at one and under five, 4; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 18; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 13 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 109.2 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Comments.

The epidemic death-rate is calculated upon what have been termed the chief epidemic or zymotic diseases. If the deaths from tuberculous diseases and influenza were added to the death-roll from infectious maladies, the rate of mortality from communicable diseases would be raised to 1.93 per thousand of the estimated population. Comment is needless when we contrast this rate with the freedom from fatal results amongst the maladies included in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889.

Notification Act.

Under the Act already referred to, 9 cases of infectious sickness were reported, 4 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 4 erysipelas, and 1 to small-pox.

Scarlet Fever.

The first three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, respectively, on the 22nd January and the 13th and 19th of February. The first of these was suspected to be due to contact with a convalescent, who was observed by a doctor to be present at a public entertainment. In the second case no source was apparent, beyond the possibility of school influence; while, in the third instance, no history as to the origin of the infection could be obtained. The fourth case was reported on the 14th December, the source of the attack presenting a clear history. The day before notification, the father of the patient (on furlough from the Warrington Barracks) arrived at Cheriton with his wife and two children. One of these children had been treated in the hospital at Warrington for Scarlet Fever, and was discharged from the institution in question thirteen days before the illness of the second child at Cheriton. During the interval between the discharge of the child first attacked and the notification of the second case, the father and mother, together with an aunt who had nursed the patient reported at Cheriton, suffered from sore throats. The aunt referred to was subsequently removed to the Cheriton Hospital, in company with the notified case.

Variola.

One case of Variola was notified on the 22nd April, the sufferer being the wife of a corporal (not on the married establishment of the Army) lodging with a labourer employed at the Shorncliffe Camp. Prior to this woman's attack, a nursing sister, who contracted Variola on board a transport-ship, had been treated at the Camp, this case being the probable source of the one notified amongst the civil population.

Action Taken.

All the cases of scarlet fever, and the single sufferer from variola, were isolated at the Cheriton Hospital, a

special temporary building, well removed from the main hospital, being used for the latter case. The main hospital building was closed during the detention of the variola patient.

One of the cases of erysipelas was removed to the hospital at the Workhouse on account of the expected confinement of the patient's wife.

The strictest espionage was maintained in respect to all the cases which came under observation, this surveillance being especially necessary on account of the liability of the spread of disease by reason of the contiguity of the Camp; and it is encouraging to have to record the satisfactory results shewn in the appended mortality and sickness tables.

Outside the purview of notifiable diseases, measles, whooping cough and mumps caused considerable trouble and interference in regard to school attendance; but the public have not yet recognised much responsibility in respect to any determined effort to limit the extension of the diseases in question.

Both the All Souls' and Horn Street Schools had to be closed in consequence of the prevalence of these diseases among the scholars.

Inquiry was made in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector in consequence of the alleged injury to health by the emission of effluvia from fried-fish shops, and a joint report on the subject was submitted to the Council. The recommendations contained in the report have been partially carried out, and have been followed by a corresponding diminution of the nuisance complained of.

Fried Fish
Shops.

The carcass of a tuberculous beast was destroyed after condemnation by the Medical Officer of Health, but, as voluntary consent was given to this course of procedure by the owner, no further action was taken. Three additional carcasses of bullocks, together with other diseased meat, were destroyed by the Sanitary Inspector, the owners' consent thereto having been obtained.

Tuberculous
Meat.

Defects of drainage, and other insanitary conditions met with during joint inspections of the District with the Surveyor, were remedied without the necessity for the institution of legal proceedings.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and
Workshop Act.

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	9	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	68	...	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in latter por- tion of this statement)	7	...	...
Total	84	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommoda- tion :—				
Unsuitable or defective...	5	5	...	...
Total	8	8	...	...

HOME WORK.

	Number.
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. :—	
Number of addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	1
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises ...	2

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouse	1
Workshops	14
Workplaces	5
Total	20

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	1

In addition to the work described above, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 17 complaints from householders were received during the year; 173 inspections of dwelling-houses were made, 84 of workshops, 109 of slaughter-houses, 43 of dairies, cow-sheds, etc., 24 of fried-fish shops, and 18 inspections of schools.

Inspector's
Report.

The works carried out in order to remedy the various matters observed included the cleansing, ventilation and re-laying of 13 house-drainage systems; the repair, etc., of 18 water-closets, and the provision of flushing apparatus in 2 cases; the lengthening and repair of 3 ventilating pipes; the cleansing of 14 houses; the sealing of 12 open sewer manhole covers; the removal of 20 offensive accumulations; and the testing of 21 house-drainage systems.

The various cases of infectious sickness involved the disinfection of 12 premises, and the disinfection or destruction of quantities of bedding, clothing, etc.

The dairies, cowsheds, etc., of which there are now 10 on the Council's register, were regularly inspected during the year, 9 nuisances being discovered and abated.

The three registered slaughter-houses were also frequently visited, resulting in the discovery and destruction of varying quantities of meat, and the removal of a number of accumulations of offal.

The schools were periodically inspected, and the drainage arrangements found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The hawkers' barrows, fried-fish shops, butchers' and greengrocers' shops were kept under observation. The entire carcasses of 4 bullocks, and portions of the carcasses of 9 pigs, sheep and bullocks, all of which were found to be unfit for food, were surrendered on discovery and were destroyed.

TABLE I.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the Dis- trict.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898												
1899	4596	+150	+32.6	+15	+100.1	36	7.8	...	...	6	42	9.1
1900	5708	+142	+24.8	+29	+204.2	51	8.9	...	...	16	67	11.7
1901	7091	+174	+24.5	+21	+120.6	70	9.8	...	...	1	71	10.0
1902	7360	+165	+22.4	+13	+78.7	48	6.3	...	...	13	61	8.2
1903	7629	+214	+28.0	+26	+121.4	71	9.3	...	...	6	77	10.0
1904	7898	+220	+27.8	+33	+150.0	74	9.3	...	...	1	75	9.5
1905	7774	+245	+31.5	+25	+102.0	55	7.1	...	...	5	60	7.7
1906	7284	+219	+30.1	+26	+118.7	63	8.7	...	...	...	63	8.7
1907	8007	+251	+31.3	+22	+87.6	63	7.8	...	...	5	68	8.4
Averages for years 1898-1907.	7038	+198	+28.1	+23	+118.0	59	8.4	...	...	...	65	9.2
1908	8079	+238	+29.5	+26	+109.2	61	7.5	...	...	3	64	7.9

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

†Corrected for Shorncliffe Camp Female Hospital, outside the District.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Elham Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1159

Civil population at all ages .. 3343
 Number of inhabited houses 614
 Average number of persons per house..... 5.4

At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards											
Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	9	..	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Cheriton Isolation Hospital at Newington, provided by the Cheriton U.D.C. Total available beds 16; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 1. Ample grounds are available for the erection of tents or temporary buildings in case of emergency. Both the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are in the Elham Rural District.

TABLE IV.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards					
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other cont'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular di- seases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant di- sease	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Res- piratory Organs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Acci- dents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	1	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	12	6	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	64	26	4	1	2	18	13	...	...	...	...	...

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.		
All Causes.	{	Certified ... ..	...	3	1	...	1	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	2	24	
		Uncertified ... ..	...														1	...	1	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox ... ..	...																		
		Chicken-pox ... ..	...																		
		Measles ... ..	...																		
		Scarlet Fever ... ..	...																		
		Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...																		
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough ... ..	...							1									1		2
		Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...													1	1	1			3
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...																		
		Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...																		
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...																		
Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth ... ..	...	3	1	...		4		1											5
		Congenital Defects ... ..	...																1		1
		Injury at Birth ... ..	...																		
		Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...																		
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus								1		1									2
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...																		
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...																		
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...																		
			...																			
Other Causes.	{	Erysipelas ... ..	...																		
		Syphilis ... ..	...							1							1				2
		Rickets ... ..	...																		
		Meningitis ... ..	...																		
		(not Tuberculous) ... ..	...																		
		Convulsions				1	1	1								1					3
		Bronchitis ... ..	...																		
		Laryngitis ... ..	...																		
		Pneumonia											1		1	1			1		4
		Suffocation, overlying								2											2
Other Causes ... ..	...									1			1							2	
				3	1	...	1	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	26		

District of Cheriton (Urban.)

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1908 8079

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	234	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	23
		illegitimate	4			illegitimate infants	3
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 64.							

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Area (excluding water)1,923 acres.

Population (census 1901) ...41,794.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Borough of Dover was 1,020, of which 34 (or 3.33 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the Borough were 547, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the Borough) numbered 541. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 48,902, the birth-rate was equal to 20.9 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 11.2, and the net death-rate at 11.1, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 2 scarlet fever, 5 whooping cough, 11 diphtheria, 2 enteric fever, 15 influenza, 20 diarrhœa, 3 enteritis, 1 erysipelas, 45 phthisis, 25 other tubercular diseases, 45 cancer, 49 bronchitis, 26 pneumonia, 1 pleurisy, 3 congestion of the lungs, 6 asthma, 1 alcoholism, 10 cirrhosis of the liver, 1 syphilis, 24 premature birth, 2 parurition, 34 heart disease, 6 heart failure, 3 aneurism, 1 atheroma of arteries, 2 arterio sclerosis, 18 accident, 6 suicide, 1 peripheral neuritis, 3 spinal diseases, 2 epilepsy, 30 cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 cerebral hyperaemia, 4 paralysis, 5 meningitis, 1 abscess of brain, 2 tumour of brain, 1 softening of brain, 1 middle ear disease, 2 cholecystitis, 1 cystitis, 1 pyonephrosis, 9 nephritis, 1 biliary calculi, 1 recto-vesical fistula, 1 enlarged liver, 1 acute yellow atrophy of liver, 1 new growth of kidney, 1 enlarged prostate, 1 acute lymphatic leuchaemia, 1 intestinal colic, 1 atony of bowel, 2 gastric ulceration, 1 gastric hæmorrhage, 3 peritonitis, 2 hernia, 4 congenital Causes of Death.

defects, 10 convulsions, 4 debility, 6 marasmus, 1 malnutrition, 3 rickets, 1 purpura, 1 acute dermatitis, 1 rheumatic fever, 1 chronic rheumatism, 2 osteo-arthritis 1 gout, 4 gangrene and 43 to senile decay.

Death-rates
from Epidemic
Diseases.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 1.04, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.53, per thousand of the estimated population.

Ages at Death.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 98 died; at one and under five, 50; at five and under fifteen, 23; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 28; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 166; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 176 died.

Infantile
Mortality.

Infantile mortality was equal to 96.1 per thousand births registered during the year.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, 233 cases of sickness were reported, 144 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 67 diphtheria, 13 erysipelas, 7 enteric fever, 1 puerperal fever and 1 to small-pox.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever was, as in the previous year, the most prevalent of the notifiable diseases, the great majority of the cases occurring in the first and second quarters of the year, and forming a continuation of the epidemic which prevailed at the end of 1907. Towards the end of 1908, the number of cases diminished greatly, very few being notified in the last quarter of the year.

The elementary schools played the most prominent part in the dissemination of the disease, 114 of the total cases occurring among children at the school-going age. Of the cases in connection with each school, 23 occurred among the scholars attending the St. James' schools, 21 among those at St. Bartholomew's Schools, 18 at Charlton, 12 at the Barton Road Council Schools, 9 at St. Mary's, 7 at the Belgrave Road School, 6 at the Buckland (London Road) Schools, 5 at Christ Church, 5 at the River Council Schools, 4 at Holy Trinity Schools, 3 at St. Martin's Council Schools, and 1 at St. Paul's Schools. In addition, six cases occurred among scholars attending the various private schools in the town, and one patient had attended the Military School at the Castle.

The remaining cases were principally those of children below the school-going age, the infection in seven instances being due to importation from without the

Borough. In two cases the patients were travellers from the Continent, who were suffering from sore throats and rashes on arrival. They were visited immediately on reaching Dover, and were subsequently removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sixty-seven cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year—two less than the number of cases in 1907. Diphtheria.

The case-mortality was equal to 16.42 per cent., against 7.25 for the preceding year; while the death-rate from the malady was equal to 0.23 per thousand of the estimated population, compared with 0.10 for 1907. Eight of the deaths—or 72.7 per cent. of the deaths from the malady in question—occurred in the Isolation Hospital.

Nearly half the cases (31) were due to school influence, 6 occurring among the scholars at the Holy Trinity Schools, 5 at the Barton Road Council Schools, 5 at the St. Martin's Council Schools, 4 at Christ Church, 3 at St. James', 3 at St. Bartholomew's, 2 at St. Mary's Schools, 2 at St. Paul's and 1 at the Belgrave Road School.

Of the remaining cases, 20 were found to be associated with various sanitary defects, such as defective soil-pipes, old bell-traps, and, in many instances, insanitary surroundings, such as badly paved yards, and walls saturated with moisture.

One of the notified cases was an example of post-scarlatinal Diphtheria, the patient being discharged from the Isolation Hospital after treatment for scarlet fever, and re-admitted two days afterwards with Diphtheria.

In two instances the infection was imported, both of the patients arriving from suburban districts of London, viz., Wandsworth and Regent's Park.

Seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, the case-mortality being equal to 28.57 per cent., and the death-rate to 0.04 per thousand of the population. One case was notified in March, one in April, one in June, two in August, one in September and one in October. Enteric Fever.

The first case, in March, was that of a man who acted as cook and steward on a coasting steamer trading between Alloa and Dunkirk, and the disease was probably contracted at one or other of these ports. It was, however, discovered that the water used on the vessel was

not above suspicion. This case, unfortunately, terminated fatally.

The single case in April was that of a maidservant, who had suffered at intervals from attacks of acute dyspepsia, and the symptoms of the disease were probably obscured by this fact. The patient became suddenly very ill, and was removed to hospital, where she succumbed to the malady after a week's detention.

The case reported in June was probably due to defective drainage arrangements at the premises occupied by the patient, it being suspected that the food partaken of by the sufferer had become infected by sewer emanations.

The first case in August was that of a nurse who had been in attendance on the patient notified in June, and, as no other source of the illness was discovered, the infection was probably derived during the course of her duties. The second case in August was that of a clergyman who had been camping out, and who developed the disease a short time after returning home to Dover.

The single case in September was that of a youth who occupied the position of lay-reader at one of the local churches. He had complained of the emission of offensive effluvia from sewer manhole covers in the vicinity of his residence, and this was suspected to be the source of the disease.

The case reported in October was that of a child who had, in September, been to the hop-gardens with her family. She appeared to be suffering from a severe pneumonic form of the disease, which rather obscured the diagnosis in the first instance.

Small-Pox.

One case of Small-pox was reported in April, and was that of a youth who, while seeking employment, had travelled to London and Brussels, and who had, at the latter place, slept in a low-class hotel. As the incubation period of the disease corresponded with his residence in Brussels, there is but little doubt that he contracted the malady in that city.

Erysipelas.

The majority of the 13 cases of Erysipelas reported during the year were mild in character. One fatal case, however, occurred in January, and was that of an infant who had been recently vaccinated, and who was living on insanitary premises.

Action Taken.

Removal to hospital was effected in regard to 157 of the 233 cases notified, of which 101 were scarlet fever, 51 diphtheria, 4 enteric fever, and 1 small-pox.

In regard to the cases of diphtheria, many sanitary defects were discovered at the premises invaded by the disease, and these were subsequently remedied. In one instance every joint of the soil-pipe was found to be defective, as was also the cover of the inspection-chamber, thus permitting the exit of drain emanations. In another case, the kitchen of the patient's house was found to adjoin a slaughter-house, the floor of which was very defective; and, in still another instance, the yard attached to the premises invaded by the disease was found to be badly paved, and also very foul and damp, by reason of the accumulation of waste-water from the sink, for which there was no adequate means of disposal.

Many old and broken bell-traps were also discovered, and the Sanitary inspector was instructed to ensure their replacement by proper gully-traps; while the absence of w.c. flushing apparatus was noted as a still common defect in the town.

The case of Variola involved the opening of the Small-pox Hospital at Poulton, together with the provision of a special staff, including the engagement of an able nurse, who had had great experience in the treatment of the malady in question. Strict measures were taken for securing segregation of the contacts at the home of the patient until the incubation period of the disease had expired, re-vaccination being resorted to during the interval of detention. Fortunately, the preventive measures which were promptly adopted—at some necessary expenditure — after early diagnosis and notification, were successful in preventing what might have proved a serious explosion, which would have involved a far greater loss than that which was incurred.

Dover has had such experience in years gone by, and the inhabitants are, therefore, capable of appreciating the efforts that are made for the extermination of this loathsome disease. In 1872 Small-pox destroyed in the Dover Registration District some 246 lives.

During the continuation of the scarlet fever epidemic at the beginning of the year, many visits were paid to the various elementary schools, prior to the inauguration of medical inspection, and a number of children were excluded from attendance, on account of their exhibiting symptoms of a suspicious character.

The infants' departments of the schools had to be closed during the epidemic of measles, in consequence Schools.

of the serious interference with attendance, although the exclusion of children discovered at school while in the incipient stage of the disease was also resorted to, with a view of avoiding school closure whenever possible.

Fifty-eight class rooms were purified and disinfected after occupation by children suffering from one or other of the epidemic class of diseases.

Under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907, the Medical Officer of Health was appointed School Medical Officer, with the approval of the Board of Education, and was provided with Assistants, sanctioned for a period by the Board; and a report has been furnished to the Local Education Authority and the Board of Education on the work for the first year ending the 31st December, 1908.

An honest effort has been made to carry out the spirit of the Act, and also the suggestions contained in the Circulars issued by the Board; but the first year's work must only be regarded as a beginning of a new branch of Preventive Medicine, which may be expected to develop as time goes on, and to produce an incalculable amount of good in future years.

Over-crowding. Cases of overcrowding were dealt with when discovered by the Sanitary Inspector; but in only one instance was it necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to certify under Section 91 of the Public Health Act of 1875.

**Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.**

Although Dover, in respect to back-to-back houses, courts, alleys and slums, never did present conspicuously bad examples, yet there did exist property which it was desirable should be completely removed, and many such dwellings have been levelled to their foundations. Amongst such may be mentioned property in Barwick's Alley, Trafalgar Place, St. Paul's Place, Queen's Court, Spring Place, Lion Court, Water Lane, and many other premises in the Pier District, in addition to houses in New Street and its vicinity. It must not be understood that the foregoing list includes all the property reported upon. Various causes have arisen to arrest the action of the Town Council in respect to wholesale demolition of house-property. At the outset it was found that considerable hardship was inflicted on owners of property subject to condemnation, and the first proceedings which were adopted were met with vigorous legal opposition.

This hardship was felt to be so real that, in 1873, a Bill, prepared by the Town Clerk, and containing provi-

tion for compensation in the case of destruction of faulty property, was carried so far as to comply with the standing orders of Parliament; but, by the action of a public meeting, suddenly convened, a resolution antagonistic to the measure was obtained, and the Bill was abandoned.

Then, more recently, another difficulty arose, in consequence of statutory provisions to the effect that where houses of the working classes were demolished, new ones should be provided for the accommodation of the people displaced, and should be erected in the vicinity of their work. Here again, conflict of opinion stepped in, and it was logically demonstrated on scientific grounds, that it was not always necessary or expedient to adopt this course, by reason of the fact that the cost involved hampered procedure by the Council, and that many empty houses existed, which were capable of supplying the wants of the displaced inhabitants. Further, the site of demolished houses does not always afford dry and healthy foundations and surroundings, owing to inherent and cardinal faults produced by liability to sub-soil dampness and pollution. At any rate, this has been the experience in Dover.

The 96 dairies, cowsheds, etc., now on the Council's register were inspected on 94 occasions during the year, and were found to be clean and in good order.

Dairies,
Cowsheds,
Etc.

Two samples of water from wells in the Town were analysed, one sample being, from chemical evidence, found to be pure, while the other presented characteristics indicative of contamination.

Water
Analysis.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Russia in the autumn of the year, vessels arriving from that country were regularly visited; but, fortunately, no cases of illness were discovered.

Port Sanitary
Work.

In the case of a German steamer — the “Gertrude Woerrmann”—which was visited on arrival from East Africa at the beginning of the year, one of the stokers had died of pneumonia during the vessel's progress up the Channel, and had been buried at sea. In another case, a member of the crew of a ship bound for Stettin, which had put into Dover for coal, complained of severe abdominal pain and sickness, but, after examination, his symptoms were found to be due to an acute attack of indigestion.

In all, 78 ships were visited during the year; and the returns showing the ports infected by Cholera, etc.,

issued by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, were found to be very useful for reference.

From a return kindly furnished by the Collector of Customs at Dover, it appears that the numbers of vessels entering and leaving the Port during 1908 were as follows:—

Passenger vessels arriving from foreign ports:—		
Calais and Ostend	2276	
Other ports ("Liners")	109	
Passenger vessels leaving for foreign ports:—		
Calais and Ostend	2232	
Other ports ("Liners")	107	
Cargo vessels arriving from foreign ports.....	370	
Cargo vessels leaving for foreign ports	320	
Vessels in ballast arriving from foreign ports	71	
Vessels in ballast leaving for foreign ports ...	110	
Coastwise inwards	984	
Coastwise outwards	1025	

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in regard to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	1	1	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	255	71	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises subsequently referred to)	2	...	...
Total	258	72	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	8	8	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding ...	1	1	...	...
Other nuisances ...	29	28	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient ...	6	5	...	...
Unsuitable or defective...	20	19	...	...
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97-100)	3	3	...	...
Other offences ...	11	11	...	...
Total ...	81	78	...	...

(s. 22 P.H.A. (A.) Act, 1890, adopted : One w.c. required for every 25 persons—or part thereof—of each sex.)

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work :—	Number of Lists received from employers twice in the Year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
Wearing Apparel :—			
(1) Making, etc. ...	58	2	179
(2) Cleaning and Washing	2	...	2
Furniture and Upholstery ...	4	...	6
Total ...	64	2	187
Wearing Apparel :—	Number of Lists received from employers once in the Year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
Making, etc. ...	2	...	6

(It is usual for one of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to call on employers and give notice when the Lists are due.)

HOME WORK (Continued).

	Number.
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises :—	
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel :—	
(1) Making, etc.	93
(2) Cleaning and Washing	2
Furniture and Upholstery	4
Total	99

	Number.
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (s. 108) :—	
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel :	
Making, etc. :—	
Instances	1
Notices	1

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses	62
Laundries	4
Domestic Workshops	102
Other Workshops	171
Total	339

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).	5
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the Year	8

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the Sanitary Inspector's report that 118 complaints were received from inhabitants, in addition to 465 matters reported by the Inspectors. Four hundred and twenty-seven notices to abate nuisances were issued, of which 403 were complied with, while 25 instances of non-compliance were reported to the Managing Committee of the Council.

Inspector's
Report.

Thirty-seven cases of defective sanitary arrangements were reported to the Committee. Instructions were given for the issue of statutory notices in 62 instances. The work specified in official notices was executed in 64 cases; while in one instance the necessary work was carried out by order of the Managing Committee, and the cost charged to the defaulter.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Dwelling-houses	1119
Ships	72
Factories and workshops	258
Slaughter-houses	154
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	94
Common lodging-houses	26
Marine stores	31
Schools	24
Fried-fish shops	3

In all, 914 nuisances and defects of varied nature received attention during the year. Eighty drains were tested for defects, and 65 tested after the execution of necessary work.

In connection with the different outbreaks of infectious sickness, 268 rooms were disinfected, together with 58 school-rooms; while, in addition, 5,565 articles were dealt with in the steam disinfecting apparatus.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 98 samples were taken during the year, 48 being samples of milk, 15 of butter, 10 pepper, 8 cheese, 8 flour, 5 lard, and 4 of mustard. Of these samples, 4 of butter, 2 of milk, and 2 of cheese were taken informally; 31 were purchased by agents, while 8 samples of milk were taken at the place of delivery, in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act

(Amendment) Act. Six different persons were employed as agents, and every effort was made to obtain the same articles as would have been supplied to ordinary customers.

Notice was received from the Board of Agriculture to the effect that milk-blended butter had been consigned to six different retailers in Dover, from all of whom samples were subsequently taken. Genuine butter was found to be supplied in two cases, and milk-blended butter in the other four. In one of the latter instances, the article was declared and labelled, and the appropriate notices affixed; but, in the remaining three cases, the statutory requirements were not fully complied with. The Public Health Committee decided that the vendors should be cautioned, and subsequent visits shewed that steps had been taken to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Several samples of milk were reported by the Public Analyst to be coloured with dyes derived from coal-tar; but no action was taken, except in the case of one sample of skimmed milk, the vendor of which was communicated with by the Town Clerk.

Eleven samples were reported by the Analyst to be unsatisfactory, viz., five samples of milk as being deficient in fat to the extent of 3, 4, 9, 11 and 14 per cent. respectively; two samples of milk as containing, respectively, 9 and 14 per cent. of extraneous water; and four samples of butter as containing 2.02, 6.31, 6.69 and 8.47 per cent. of extraneous water, respectively.

In the case of the milk samples deficient in fat to the extent of 11 and 3 per cent., further samples were taken, these latter samples being those stated in the fore-going list to show a deficiency of 9 and 4 per cent., respectively. The vendors of these samples were cautioned.

The sample of milk showing a deficiency of fat of 14 per cent. was taken from a quantity of milk, which had been left in a receptacle in a dairy since the previous night. This milk had been sterilised, and was being served to customers at the shop in the early morning. The deficiency of fat was probably due to the fact that the cream steadily rose during the time the milk was standing, and was consequently removed from the top with the first portion of milk sold. The vendor was cautioned, and advised to stir any milk in a receptacle before serving customers.

In regard to the samples of milk containing 14 and 9 per cent. of extraneous water, the former was taken informally, and subsequent samples taken proved to be genuine; while, in the latter instance, proceedings against the vendor were instituted, and a fine of £1, together with 9s. 6d. costs, was inflicted.

In the case of a sample of milk reported at the end of 1907 to be deficient in fat, proceedings were taken against both the vendor and the wholesale dealer, the former being fined £1 inclusive, and the latter £3 3s., together with 10s. 6d. costs.

The vendors of the samples of butter were all cautioned by direction of the Public Health Committee.

The percentage of total adulterated samples was equal to 11.2, compared with 6.3 in 1907, and 10.5 in 1906; while, taking milk only, the percentage was 14.5, against 16.1 in 1907, and 11.7 in 1906. The percentages of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples of milk reported to be genuine averaged 3.44 and 8.87 respectively.

All the samples of milk were reported to be free from preservatives.

The wholesale fish-market was inspected daily, and the hawkers' barrows, fishmongers', poulterers', green-grocers' and butchers' shops kept under observation. Varying quantities of fish, corned beef, rabbits and fruit, were destroyed at different times with the owners' consent; while, in one instance, legal proceedings were instituted against the owner of 448 lbs. of whiting, which were found to be unfit for human consumption, and a fine of £5 and costs was inflicted.

TABLE I. BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	39320	1057	26.8	173	163.6	635	16.1	...	...	...	640	16.2
1899	40144	1134	28.2	169	149.0	694	17.2	...	...	...	685	17.0
1900	40369	1117	27.2	155	138.7	679	16.5	127	12	22	689	16.8
1901	41794	1139	27.2	150	131.6	630	15.0	109	16	12	626	14.9
1902	41794	1167	27.9	102	87.4	567	13.5	118	14	11	564	13.4
1903	43452	1147	26.3	146	127.2	579	13.3	109	18	14	575	13.2
1904	45281	1110	24.5	128	115.3	530	13.0	114	14	5	581	12.8
1905	46016	1135	24.7	125	110.1	594	12.9	145	23	11	582	12.6
1906	46382	1185	25.5	117	98.7	556	12.0	112	12	11	555	12.0
1907	47946	1062	22.1	92	86.6	559	11.6	113	14	14	559	11.6
Averages for years 1898-1907.	43309	1125	26.0	135	120.6	608	14.0	...	...	...	605	14.0
1908	48902	1020	20.9	98	96.1	547	11.2	131	20	14	541	11.1

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10, and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse. Royal Victoria Hospital. Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital. Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 1636

Total population at all ages ... 41794
Number of inhabited houses ... 7508
Average number of persons per house ... 5.5

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. ST. JAMES'S.				2. ST. MARY'S.															
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
1898	13902	352	235	61	25418	705	405	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899	14042	356	246	54	26102	778	439	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	14183	339	241	49	26786	778	448	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	14324	341	236	45	27470	798	390	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	14324	329	216	33	27470	833	348	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	14600	322	189	43	28852	825	386	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	14738	302	189	29	+30543	+808	+392	+98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	14601	331	195	39	+31415	+804	+387	+86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	14666	326	185	31	+31716	+859	+370	+86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	16098	306	195	34	+31848	+756	+364	+57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	14547	330	212	41	28762	795	393	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	16699	290	184	25	+32203	+730	+357	+73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

+ Including added portion of River Parish by extension of Borough boundary.

+ Including added portion of River Parish by extension of Borough boundary.

TABLE III. BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					ST. JAMES (H.)	ST. MARY'S (W.)	...	...	...	...	ST. JAMES (H.)	ST. MARY'S (W.)	...	...	...	...
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	67	2	14	44	5	2	19	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Erysipelas...	13	1	...	...	3	7	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	144	3	31	87	11	11	71	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	7	...	1	...	2	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	233	6	46	131	22	25	98	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157

* Isolated at the Borough of Dover Small-pox Hospital, Poulton, in the Dover Rural District. This hospital contains 20 beds. The Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital is at Tower Hamlets, Dover. Total available beds 50. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3. "H" denotes the situation of the Borough Isolation Hospital, which also receives patients from the Dover Rural District. "W" indicates the situation of the Union Workhouse.

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. James'.	St. Mary's.				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	12	1	6	5	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	12
Whooping-cough	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	11	1	2	8	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	9
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	15	...	4	...	1	4	6	7	8	...	...	...	2
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	20	16	1	...	...	...	3	5	15	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	45	...	2	1	14	27	1	15	30	...	...	...	10
Other tubercular diseases	25	5	6	5	4	5	...	...	19	...	...	...	3
Cancer, malignant disease	45	...	...	...	...	24	21	16	29	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	49	10	4	...	...	10	25	20	29	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	26	6	8	2	...	8	2	12	14	...	...	...	3
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	9	1	...	...	...	4	4	3	6	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	3	8	...	...	...	1
Venereal Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	34	...	1	...	1	14	18	16	18	...	...	...	4
Accidents	18	4	3	...	3	7	1	7	11	...	...	...	8
Suicides	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
.....
All other causes	175	25	9	2	3	44	92	50	125	...	...	...	58
All causes	541	98	50	23	28	166	176	184	357	...	...	...	131

TABLE V.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	TOTAL
All Causes.	Certified ... ..	...	...	7	5	7	3	22	15	7	10	7	6	5	2	2	1	5	2	
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Mucro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	15	3	3	1	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Want of Breast-milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Causes	Tuberculous Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
				17	5	7	3	32	16	7	10	7	7	6	2	3	1	5	2	

District : Borough of Dover.

Population. Estimated to middle of 1908 48902

Births in the Year { legitimate 986 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants
 { illegitimate 34 { illegitimate infants

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 541.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)27,106 acres.

Population (census 1901)7,148.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Dover Rural District was 139, of which 3 (or 2.16 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 75; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbering 94. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 6,241, the birth-rate was equal to 22.3 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 12.0, and the net death-rate at 15.1, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 4 were due to scarlet fever, 1 diphtheria, 1 diarrhœa, 1 puerperal fever, 8 phthisis, 1 tabes dorsalis, 3 cancer, 10 bronchitis, 9 pneumonia, 1 asthma, 1 alcoholism, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 11 heart disease, 1 heart failure, 6 accident, 1 homicide, 1 "found dead," 1 suicide, 1 tumour of the brain, 2 apoplexy, 2 epilepsy, 1 chronic suppurative otitis media, 1 inguinal necrotic abscess, 2 convulsions, 3 diabetes, 1 chronic nephritis, 1 enlarged prostate, 1 stricture of the urethra, 1 gangrene, and 16 to senile decay. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from both the chief epidemic and notifiable diseases was equal to 0.96 per thousand of the estimated population. Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age 5 died; at one and under five, 3; at five and under fifteen, 6; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 5; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 35; and at sixty-five years and upwards 40 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 36.0 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 121 cases of sickness were reported, 22 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 76 measles, 14 diphtheria, 6 enteric fever, and 3 to erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever.

Three of the cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in February, 2 in March, 3 in May, 8 in June, 1 in each of July, August and September, 2 in October, and 1 in December.

The three cases notified in February were members of one family, the first being that of a youth who was engaged at the Colliery at Singledge, and who had been in the habit of visiting River, at which place several cases of Scarlet Fever had occurred. His brother and sister afterwards contracted the Fever, the disease terminating fatally in the case of the brother.

Of the two cases reported in March, one was at first thought to be measles, but, about a fortnight afterwards, was notified as Scarlet Fever; while the second case was that of a youth, living at Dover, who went on a visit to Shepherdswell, where, two days after arrival, he developed the Fever. It was afterwards discovered that several members of the patient's family had previously suffered from what was supposed to be tonsillitis, but, in the light of the notified case, their illness was probably a mild form of Scarlet Fever.

The first of the cases reported in May was that of a young lady whose home was in the Eastry Rural District, but who was spending a holiday with friends at Shepherdswell. Several cases of Scarlet Fever had been notified in the neighbourhood of her home, and the infection was probably derived from this source. The second case reported in May formed the beginning of a series at St. Margaret's, in regard to which there was a history of mixed infection, as there had been indirect contact between the patient in question and a case previously notified as diphtheria. In the latter patient's family, a further case—again notified as diphtheria—was subsequently found, during detention in the Dover Isolation Hospital, to be peeling, and the diagnosis amended to that of Scarlet Fever. The third case reported in May was that of a youth who had been catching prawns, and who complained of feeling chilled after exposure in the sea, by which he was rendered more susceptible to any infective influence. There was a suspicion that this, and other cases in the village, might have been due to the milk-supply, which was collected and handled

amid very insanitary surroundings, and on premises where it was suspected that non-notified cases had occurred.

The first case in June was another of the same series. There then followed five cases, all members of one family, notified as Scarlet Fever; but these cases were very mild, and did not present the usual sequelae of the malady in question, and, as cases of measles had occurred among the scholars at the school attended by the patients, it is probable that the notified cases were examples of either measles or rubella. The next case was that of a servant engaged at an eating-house in Dover, but whose home was at Ewell; and the patient might have contracted the malady in the Borough, or from other cases at Ewell Minnis. The last case during the month occurred at St. Margaret's, and was that of a delicate child, who was a large milk-drinker. No source could be discovered beyond the possible derivation of the infection from the milk-supply.

The single case in July was that of a servant at Earsney, who, according to the history elicited, contracted the disease in Dover.

The case notified in August was of obscure origin; while that in September was apparently contracted during hop-picking in the Canterbury district.

The first case in October was probably contracted during the course of the patient's attendance at a school in Folkestone; while the second followed upon an operation for adenoids.

The last case during the year, notified in December, occurred on premises where the sanitary arrangements were found to be defective, and no other definite source could be traced. Diphtheria.

The first case of Diphtheria notified during the year was that of a servant at Shepherdsweil, who contracted the disease after visiting her home in Dover, where it was subsequently discovered that a case of sore throat had occurred. In the second case—at Martin—the patient was found to be living on very insanitary premises; while the next three cases occurred at St. Margaret's, the patients being relatives, two of whom resided in one house. As already stated, there was some doubt as to the diagnosis, and one, at least, of the sufferers peeled freely after removal to hospital. In the next case, occurring at West Hougham, no source

of the disease was apparent; but the patient had recently suffered from rheumatism.

Six cases occurred at Wootton and Geddinge, five cases at the latter hamlet being members of one family. The case at Wootton led to an examination of the children at the Selsted School, when it was discovered that, for some weeks, certain scholars had suffered from what was described as diphtheritic sore throats (not notified as Diphtheria). The whole of the six reported instances were traced to the non-notified cases attending school.

In the next instance, the infection was contracted at Broadlees; while, in the last case during the year, the malady was due to defective sanitation at the patient's home.

Enteric Fever.

The first three cases of Enteric Fever were all members of one family, residing in a cottage just outside the boundary of the Borough of Dover. The sanitary arrangements were unsatisfactory, an offensive privy-vault and faulty drain being discovered. In addition, one member of this family—a youth—had been attended for an illness which was stated to be pneumonia, but the symptoms of which resembled the illness of the other patients. Swarms of flies were observed in the living-rooms of the premises invaded by the disease, and these insects probably conveyed the infection to the patients' food from the infected excreta.

The fourth case was that of a bailiff on a farm at Shepherdswell, where a number of sheep had died of an obscure septic disease, and had been skinned by the patient, who, soon after, complained of abdominal symptoms, and stated that his excreta had an offensive odour similar to that of the dead sheep.

The last two cases during the year occurred at St. Margaret's, where on inquiry, it was found that both the patients had been in the habit of making visits to Walmer and Deal. There had been an outbreak of Enteric Fever at the Walmer Barracks, and, as there was a history of the patients in question having been in direct or indirect communication with the infected barracks, there is but little doubt that the Fever was derived from this source.

Measles.

Of the 76 cases of Measles notified during the year, 15 were reported by the Sanitary Inspector, no medical man being in attendance.

Thirty-one of the cases occurred at Denton, 14 at Wootton, 13 Lydden, 12 Shepherdswell, 4 Capel, and 1 at each of West Langdon and Coldred.

The source of the first cases appeared to be attributable to Canterbury, the Sanitary Inspector's son being among the victims of the malady. There then followed a number of cases which were traced to the school at Barham, and these, by contact, afterwards infected some of the scholars at the Selsted School, from which the disease spread to the surrounding neighbourhood. Both schools were closed in consequence of the outbreak.

The primary outbreaks occurred in the parishes of Denton and Wootton, and there followed cases at Lydden and Shepherdswell, the outbreak at the latter place being due to the introduction of the infection from the Borough of Dover.

There is still some difficulty in convincing the parents of the serious nature of the disease, and of the desirability of taking every possible precaution to prevent its extension.

It was suspected that a number of cases were never notified, although notices were freely distributed throughout the District, calling attention to the obligation to notify, and also offering advice as to the precautions necessary to be taken.

Twenty-one of the cases of infectious disease were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment, the usual disinfection of the infected bedding, clothing and premises, being subsequently carried out.

Action Taken

In addition, during the scarlet fever outbreak at St. Margaret's, supervision was exercised over the conditions attending the milk-supply, especially in regard to the farm premises principally involved, where an offensive pond, to which the animals resorted for drinking purposes, was subsequently filled in.

There are now 54 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register, to which visits were constantly paid, and defects in regard to cleanliness, etc., noted and remedied.

There are still several small dairies in the District where the conditions are unsatisfactory as regards the cleanliness of the utensils, and the general surroundings of the animals.

Water Analysis.

Five samples of water were analysed during the year, two of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

Twenty-two premises were connected with the mains of the East Kent Water Company in the parishes of River, East Langdon, Shepherdswell, Whitfield, St. Margaret's, Ringwould and Guston.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Representations were made to the Council, and certificates issued under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, in regard to the premises at Kingsdown (in the parish of Ringwould), and also in the village of Martin. In the first instance, the cottage was practically rebuilt, and is now in a good habitable condition; while, in the second case, where a row of houses, known as the "old workhouse," were found to be in a generally damp and dilapidated condition, steps were taken by the owner to repair and generally improve the premises.

Overcrowding.

Overcrowding was discovered at a cottage at Kingsdown, both as regards air-space and decent separation of sexes, and the matter was remedied on the serving of the usual notices.

Schools.

The schools in the District were, as usual, visited during the year, inquiries being made during outbreaks of infectious sickness, and any scholars suspected of being in an infectious condition excluded for a period for purposes of observation. During the epidemic of measles, closure was resorted to in the case of most of the infants' departments.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	35	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—	
Carpenters'	13
Blacksmiths'	9
Bakehouses	8
Brickmakers'	5
Lime Burner's	1
Laundries	2
Boot Maker's	1
	39

In addition to the work shewn in the foregoing statement, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector, that many matters were discovered at the various premises visited and subsequently dealt with, these involving the provision of proper water-supplies, the cleansing of filthy houses, the provision of necessary drainage-systems and cesspools, and the remedying of many minor sanitary defects. Considerable attention was given to the general sanitation of the District, while the schools were regularly inspected.

Inspector's
Report.

The dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, slaughter-houses and piggeries, were periodically visited, and any unsatisfactory conditions observed received immediate attention; while a great amount of work was involved in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious sickness, in regard to disinfection and the institution of active precautionary measures.

TABLE I.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Death at all Ages belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1898	7078	191	26.9	25	130.8	95	13.4	...	...	...	100	14.0
1899	7101	180	25.3	24	133.3	90	12.6	...	...	...	102	14.3
1900	7124	186	26.1	14	75.2	93	13.1	...	...	14	107	15.0
1901	7148	157	21.9	21	133.7	82	11.4	...	...	15	97	13.5
1902	7166	163	22.7	12	73.6	79	11.0	1	1	13	91	12.7		
1903	7184	186	25.8	15	80.6	78	10.8	4	4	17	91	12.6		
1904	6206	139	22.4	12	86.3	63	10.1	1	1	11	73	11.7		
1905	6266	147	23.5	16	108.8	74	11.8	4	4	20	90	14.4		
1906	6303	145	23.0	14	96.6	75	11.9	...	...	11	86	13.6
1907	6216	150	24.1	12	80.0	61	9.8	1	1	13	73	11.7		
Averages for years 1898-1907.	6779	164	24.2	16	100.4	79	11.6	...	...	...	91	13.4
1908	6241	139	22.3	5	36.0	75	12.0	1	1	20	94	15.1		

*Rates in Columns 4, 3 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Morley Convalescent Home.	Chartam Asylum. Bridge Union Workhouse. Dover Union Workhouse. Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital. Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, London.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ...	27393	Total population at all ages 7148 Number of inhabited houses 1508 Average number of persons per house..... 4.7	At Census of 1901.
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At the end of 1903 a portion of River Parish was added to the Borough of Dover, and the necessary deductions from the population and vital statistics were commenced in the following year (1904).

TABLE II.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. *HOUGHAM.								2. St. JAMES'.															
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
YEAR.																								
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	3227	85	43	9	3552	79	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3012	56	33	1	3229	83	61	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898	3605	120	53	16	3473	71	47	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1899	3582	113	58	15	3519	67	44	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1900	3559	111	54	7	3565	75	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	3537	80	52	13	3611	77	45	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1902	3537	94	47	7	3629	69	44	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	3575	101	40	11	3609	85	51	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	2660	54	38	4	3546	85	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	2601	59	31	6	3665	88	59	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	2635	66	26	5	3668	79	60	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	2984	51	35	6	3232	99	38	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* See footnote to TABLE I.

TABLE III.
DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					HOGHAM.	ST. JAMES.	...	...	...	...	HOGHAM.	ST. JAMES.	...	...	...	...
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.													65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total cases removed to Hospital.
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	14	...	8	4	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	8
Erysipelas...	3	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	22	2	15	4	1	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteric fever	6	...	1	1	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	76	2	17	46	8	3	62	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	121	2	20	70	17	12	87	34	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	21

The Union Workhouse is situated in the Borough of Dover. Infectious cases are treated at the Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital.

TABLE IV.
DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	HOUGHAM.	ST. JAMES'.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	2	6	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...
Bronchitis	10	...	...	...	...	1	9	4	6	...	...	...
Pneumonia	9	3	1	...	...	4	1	3	6	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	...	...	...	2	5	4	5	6	...	...	...
Accidents	6	...	1	1	...	4	...	2	4	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	35	1	1	2	...	6	25	14	21	...	...	1
All causes	94	5	3	6	5	35	40	33	61	...	...	1

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Death under One Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified							3	1				1						5
	{ Uncertified																		
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																		
	Chicken-pox																		
	Measles																		
	Scarlet Fever																		
	Diphtheria : Croup																		
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																		
	Diarrhoea, all forms																		
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }																		
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }							1											1
	Premature Birth																		
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects																		
	Injury at Birth																		
	Want of Breast-milk																		
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis																		
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:																		
	Tabes Mesenterica }																		
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }																		
Other Causes.	Erysipelas																		
	Syphilis																		
	Rickets																		
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }																		
	Convulsions							1											1
	Bronchitis																		
	Laryngitis																		
	Pneumonia							1	1				1						3
	Suffocation, overlying other Causes																		
								3	1				1						5

District of Dover (Rural).

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1908 6241.

Births in the Year { legitimate 136
 illegitimate 3

Deaths in year of	{	legitimate infants	5
		illegitimate infants	0

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 94.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)54,607 acres.

Population (census 1901)13,112.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the East Ashford Rural District was 344, of which 13 (or 3.78 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 137; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions without the district) numbered 141. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 12,541, the birth-rate was equal to 27.4 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 10.9, and the net death-rate at 11.2, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rate.

Of the net number of deaths, 2 were due to scarlet fever, 1 whooping cough, 1 croup, 1 enteric fever, 4 influenza, 6 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 1 erysipelas, 5 phthisis, 14 cancer, 6 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 2 congestion of lungs, 1 atelectasis, 3 cirrhosis of the liver, 7 premature birth, 2 parturition, 8 heart disease, 2 heart failure, 1 suicide, 1 inanition, 3 congenital debility, 1 marasmus, 1 congenital defect, 2 convulsions, 1 prolapse of uterus, 1 strangulated hernia, 1 arthritis deformans, 1 acute dyspepsia, 1 peritonitis, 1 general lymphadenoma, 1 splenic leucocythaemia, 5 diabetes, 4 nephritis, 1 cortical degeneration, 1 psoas abscess, 11 cerebral hæmorrhage, 2 cerebral softening, 1 tumour of brain, 1 abscess of brain, 1 cerebral diplegia, 1 senile gangrene, 1 arterio sclerosis, and 25 to senile decay. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.80, and that from the notifiable diseases to 0.32, per thousand of the estimated population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

Ages at Death. The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 27 died; at one and under five, 3; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 6; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 35; and at sixty-five and upwards, 69 died.

Infantile Mortality. Infantile mortality was equal to 78.5 per thousand births registered during the year.

Notification Act. Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 59 cases of sickness were reported, 45 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 7 erysipelas, 6 diphtheria and 1 to enteric fever.

Scarlet Fever. As in 1907, so in 1908, Scarlet Fever produced the greatest number of cases reported under the Notification Act. Willesborough was the main seat of the malady, the contiguity of this parish to the Urban District of Ashford, together with the scholastic and social intercourse between the two places, being such as to foster the transmission of infectious maladies from one locality to another.

Of the total cases reported during the year, 33 occurred at Willesborough, 4 at Kennington, 2 at each of Brabourne, Molash and Wye, and one at each of Hamstreet and Ruckinge.

The first two cases at Willesborough were reported on the 8th January, the patients being members of one family. One of these sufferers had, in company with her sister, been sent to the Isolation Hospital at Willesborough, on the 27th November, 1907, while supposed to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. These cases were discharged on the 21st December, 1907, and went on a visit to their grandmother's house, outside the District, where they met two of their sisters. The two latter, along with the first-mentioned patient, were taken ill on the same day with pronounced Scarlet Fever. One of the last patients was taken to the isolation hospital of the District in which the grandmother's house was situated, while the other sister, and the child who had developed a second attack of illness, were not notified until after they had returned to their home in the East Ashford Rural District, from which they were subsequently admitted to the Willesborough Hospital.

The other of the two sufferers discharged on the 21st December, 1907, was not again notified with Scarlet Fever, but, from the condition of the skin around her mouth, she had evidently remained in an infectious

condition, and had thus proved the source of the infection of her three sisters.

Unfortunately, there was delay in the notification of the two patients who came into the District from their grandmother's house, and no proper segregation was adopted until they had proved the medium of the spread of the Fever in their neighbourhood, by mixing with children at a festive gathering, and with fellow scholars at day and Sunday schools.

By the 11th February seven other families were infected, multiple cases occurring in three of them—in one instance no less than ten in one family.

In this last-mentioned household, the Fever had prevailed from the 7th January to the 1st February (when the mother was taken ill) without being reported. The death of the mother aroused attention, and led to the discovery of a serious focus of infection. From the 8th January to the 11th February 21 cases occurred in the vicinity, and this spread was due to the report of the primary cases being delayed until the mischief had been done. The existence of the insanitary conditions which were discovered at the premises where the concealed cases occurred, led, no doubt, to the intensification of the virulence of the Fever.

After an interval of fifteen weeks, two cases of Scarlet Fever were reported on the 27th May, and these were followed by one case in June, four in July, one in each of August and September, and three in October.

The infection of schools in Ashford and Willesborough by children from infected households, led to the re-distribution of the Fever in a few scattered families, after the principal epidemic outbreak had been arrested.

With regard to the cases reported from other parts of the District, these were few and far between, both in respect to time and place. Four occurred in August in one family at Kennington, no other cases being reported in the parish. The children of the family attacked had attended school in Ashford, and had also visited Folkestone; but no definite history as to the source of the Fever could be obtained. Two cases at Brabourne were reported in February and November, respectively. No history could be procured in regard to the first of these cases; but, in the second instance, the malady was contracted whilst attending an infected school in an adjoining district.

Two cases in one family at Wye were reported during March, the only apparent source being due to contact with obscure cases amongst visitors to the house.

Two cases occurred at Molash in April. These were not notified until the desquamation stage of the malady had been reached, and it was impossible to obtain any satisfactory history as to their origin: but the patients had been attending school in a neighbouring district, where it was reported that cases of sore throat had occurred.

A solitary case occurred at Ruckinge, the Fever being contracted whilst attending an infected school in an adjoining district; while, in respect to a single case at Hamstreet, such insanitary conditions were found on the premises invaded by the disease, as would be favourable to the retention and development of germs deposited on some previous occasion.

Diphtheria.

Five of the six cases of Diphtheria reported during the year occurred at Challock, viz., three in January, and one in each of February and May. The insanitary conditions discovered at the houses where the cases arose, and at the school attended by the patients, were such as would be likely to give rise to Diphtheria.

The sixth case, occurring at Wye, was reported in August. No history as to its source could be obtained, beyond the insanitary conditions discovered on the premises where the outbreak occurred.

Enteric Fever.

The case of Enteric Fever was that of an errand-boy engaged at a grocer's shop in Ashford, where he partook of his meals. The boy in question complained of offensive drain effluvia at one of the places at which he had to call. No other case occurred at his home, and no other history of any likely source of his attack could be traced. Unfortunately this, the only case of Enteric Fever in the District, terminated fatally.

Action Taken.

Twenty-nine of the cases of scarlet fever, and four of diphtheria, were removed to the hospital for isolation and treatment, the usual disinfection being carried out at the premises where the several outbreaks occurred. The insanitary conditions met with during investigations into the cases of infectious sickness were reported upon, and action taken to effect their remedy, the matters dealt with in this way including a radical alteration in the mode of excrement disposal at the Challock School.

Eight samples of water were analysed during the Water Supply year, three of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

In conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector, inquiry was made in regard to the water-supply at Chilham, Challock and Molash. In respect to the parish of Chilham, deficiency of supply was most apparent at Shot-tenden, and in the vicinity of the Mission-room and Station Road, and also in the neighbourhood of Upper Ensign and Old Wives' Lees. In these localities existing wells could be deepened. Attention has been directed on previous occasions to the risk of pollution of the wells in the neighbourhood, on account of the methods adopted for the disposal of excrement.

At Challock, deficiency of supply exists, especially in the vicinity of The Paddock, cottages near to the School, Rattle Hall, Buck Street, and the neighbourhood of the Halfway House, extending into the parish of Wye.

At Molash, resort to wells belonging to different owners, and to rain-water tanks, constitutes the source of supply; and deficiency of quantity is also the chief characteristic fault in regard to this parish, Little Bower Farm and Cherry Barton being instances of this defect.

The courses of action open to the Council in dealing with the question of the water-supply of these places resolve themselves into either (1) the entering into some arrangement with the Mid Kent Water Company for a general scheme available for the District; or (2) the utilization of existing wells by their cleansing and deepening, together with the removal of all nuisances from their vicinity, and the provision of properly constructed and equipped rain-water tanks, in order to supplement the local sources that can be made available.

The report in question is now before a Committee appointed by the Council to deal with the subject.

After inquiry, and consultation with the Parish Council, report was made to the District Council concerning the water-supply and sewerage of Bilsington; and this matter is still under the consideration of the latter-mentioned Authority.

The sewerage of The Lees, and other portions of the Willesborough parish not previously dealt with, has now been completed, and this system will take in Lacton Hall and its neighbourhood, which has formed the subject of frequent inquiries and reports.

Overcrowding.

Two houses which were found to be overcrowded were reported upon to the Council, in addition to those dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

A considerable amount of sanitary work has been accomplished during the year, and this has involved a corresponding expenditure of the resources at the disposal of the Council.

Factory and Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tio s.
Factories	2	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	47	2	...
	49	2	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	2	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	1	1	...	...
Total	4	3	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—	
Bakehouses	14
Dressmakers'	5
Wheelwrights', Builders' and others	20
Total	39

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 135 nuisances were dealt with during the year, comprising 64 from drainage defects, 10 from overflowing cesspools, 3 from foul ditches, 28 from defective closets, 3 from dirty houses, 6 at slaughter-houses, 2 at cowsheds and 19 from various causes.

Inspector's
Report.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness involved a great amount of time and labour, 44 houses being disinfected, and 61 parcels of bedding and clothing dealt with at the steam disinfecting apparatus.

House-to-house inspections were made at Chilham, Molash, Challock and Bilsington; while the dairies, cowsheds and milkshops (of which there are now 42 on the Council's register), slaughter-houses, workshops and hop-pickers' huts, were regularly inspected, and any defects noted immediately dealt with.

TABLE I.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	13360	296	22.1	27	91.2	177	13.2	...	...	...	181	13.6
1899	13277	321	24.1	37	115.2	190	14.2	...	...	...	193	14.5
1900	13194	343	25.9	30	87.4	197	14.9	29	...	4	201	15.2
1901	13112	300	22.8	26	86.6	80	13.7	21	...	3	183	13.9
1902	13029	313	24.0	27	86.2	170	13.0	11	...	5	175	13.4
1903	12946	335	25.8	29	86.5	168	12.9	6	...	5	173	13.3
1904	12866	290	22.5	32	110.3	181	14.0	14	1	5	185	14.3
1905	12996	299	23.0	26	86.9	159	12.2	22	1	6	164	12.6
1906	12957	310	23.9	27	87.1	187	14.4	32	5	4	186	14.4
1907	12619	291	23.0	27	92.7	178	14.1	22	...	1	179	14.1
Averages for years 1898-1907.	13035	309	23.8	28	93.0	178	13.7	...	...	...	182	14.0
1908	12541	344	27.4	27	78.5	137	10.9	13	...	4	141	11.2

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouse and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) .. } 54607

Total population at all ages.... 13112
 Number of inhabited houses 8015
 Average number of persons per house 4.3

At Census of 1901.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCAL- ITIES.	1. BRABOURNE.				2. WYE.											
	Population estimated of middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated of middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898	7730	170	109	16	5630	126	72	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899	7685	190	112	15	5592	131	81	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	7640	174	113	17	5554	169	88	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	7595	177	101	14	5517	123	82	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	7550	183	104	16	5479	130	71	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	7505	202	112	17	5441	133	61	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	7463	180	111	14	5403	110	74	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	7591	196	89	17	5405	103	75	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	7587	197	126	20	5370	113	60	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	7309	188	111	15	5310	103	68	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	7565	185	109	16	5470	124	73	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	7264	210	84	17	5277	134	57	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.
EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						WYE.	BRABOURNE (H.W.)	WYE.	BRABOURNE (H.W.)	WYE.	BRABOURNE (H.W.)	WYE.	BRABOURNE (H.W.)	WYE.	BRABOURNE (H.W.)	WYE.	BRABOURNE (H.W.)
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards												
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	7	...	1	...	4	2	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	45	1	14	26	2	...	...	37	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	59	1	16	31	3	6	2	40	19	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital is at Willesborough, and is provided by the East Ashford R. D.C. Total available beds, 14;
number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.
“H.” and “W.” indicate the locality in which the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	BRABOURNE.	WYE.			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	6	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	2	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	14	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	...	...	1
Bronchitis	6	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	...
Pneumonia	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Heart diseases	8	1	...	...	...	1	6	4	4	...	...	...
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	71	8	...	1	3	15	44	45	26	...	...	11
All causes	141	27	3	1	6	35	69	84	57	...	...	13

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	331	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants
		illegitimate	13			illegitimate infants
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 141.						

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)43,727 acres.

Population (census 1901)12,534.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Eastry Rural District was 288, of which 14 (or 4.86 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 184; while the net deaths obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 177. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 12,358, the birth-rate was equal to 23.3 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 14.9, and the net death-rate at 14.3, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 7 were due to measles, 1 croup, 8 influenza, 1 diarrhœa, 3 enteritis, 10 phthisis, 8 other tubercular diseases, 11 cancer, 15 bronchitis, 11 pneumonia, 1 atelectasis, 2 congestion of lungs, 1 asthma, 1 emphysema, 1 pulmonary oedema, 3 premature birth, 2 parturition, 15 heart disease, 1 heart failure, 1 dilatation of heart, 1 aneurism, 1 pyaemia, 2 accident, 4 suicide, 1 atrophy of liver, 1 enlarged prostate, 2 uraemia, 8 nephritis, 1 diabetes, 1 gout, 1 intestinal obstruction, 2 strangulated hernia, 1 fibro-cystic tumours of uterus, 3 inanition, 3 marasmus, 4 debility, 3 convulsions, 3 epilepsy, 5 cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 encephalitis, 2 paralysis, 1 lateral spinal curvature, and 23 to senile decay. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.65 per thousand of the estimated population; while no deaths from the notifiable class of diseases were recorded. Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which deaths occurred were as follows: At under one year of age 25 died; at one and under five, 14; at five and under fifteen, 5; at fifteen and Ages at Death.

under twenty-five, 9; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 53; and at sixty-five years and upwards 71 died.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality was equal to 86.8 per thousand births registered during the year.

Comments.

The notable features in the foregoing statistics requiring further consideration, are the deaths from tuberculosis, viz., 18, or 10.17 per cent. of the deaths from all causes; the deaths actually attributed to influenza—8, or 4.52 per cent. of the total deaths; and the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, viz., 26, or 14.69 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. The first two of these diseases are now recognised as being caused by specific microbes, and ought, therefore, to be brought under more control than it is now possible to exercise.

The rate of infantile mortality, and the absence of deaths from notifiable maladies, are encouraging facts worthy of observation.

Notification Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 66 cases of sickness were reported, 40 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 15 erysipelas, 6 enteric fever, and 5 to diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever.

In respect to the forty cases of Scarlet Fever, twenty-three were notified in January, multiple cases occurring in ten families. The majority of the cases were due to the introduction of infection into the Northbourne School, the source being traced back to scholars who had been attending an infected Sunday School at a hamlet in a distant portion of the parish of Northbourne.

Northbourne School receives scholars from a wide area, including, not only distant parts of the parish, but hamlets in portions of other parishes coming within the circuit of this School.

When the first case was notified, the School was visited, together with the houses of the absent scholars, when it was found that Scarlet Fever had been prevalent in one family for nearly a month, without the fact being reported; and, subsequently, six cases in this household were notified.

The only other case reported during January was that of a servant girl, who had been sent home to Nonington from her situation in Dover, where she had evidently contracted the Fever.

Four cases occurred in February, the first sufferer, in the parish of Ham, being the father of one of the children notified in January. Of the other three, two

occurred at Ash, and one at Nonington, and in regard to these instances there was no history as to the source, beyond their association with the prevalence of influenza and sore throats in the families where they arose.

Two cases in March were also associated with influenza and sore throats, without any history of previous exposure to Scarlet Fever.

Three cases were reported in April in one family at a hamlet in Waldershare. The illness was very mild in character, and its nature was not recognised until the desquamation stage of the Fever had been reached. Two other cases in April and one in May, at Betteshanger, were offshoots of the Northbourne School outbreak.

No further cases in the District were reported between the 16th May and the 15th September, when a single case occurred at an outlying part of the Northbourne parish, in regard to which no definite history as to the source could be obtained, beyond that of contact with fellow scholars suffering from chronic sore throats.

The only other case reported in September was that of a youth at Worth, who had been in contact with infected children attending a school in Sandwich.

The remaining three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in December, two occurring at Worth, and one at the Union Workhouse, these being probably due to contact with non-reported cases of a mild character.

Four of the cases of Enteric Fever were reported on the 25th September, 8th and 22nd of October, and the 1st November, respectively. The patients resided at Sholden Bank, in the parishes of Mongeham and Sholden, the first and last cases being members of one family. Close to the houses where the patients lived is situated a large piggery, and a depot for town-refuse, which is chiefly derived from the Walmer Barracks. Many complaints have been made in respect to this place, and the matter has often been under discussion at the meetings of the Council. Enteric Fever.

When visiting the vicinity on the occurrence of the outbreak of Enteric Fever, a veritable plague of flies was discovered in the neighbourhood, the insects covering the refuse, and invading the fever-stricken dwellings.

The refuse then consisted of waste-bread, vegetables, bones, meat, paper, rags, soldiers' cast-off clothing and caps, etc. The waste-food was mixed with meal, boiled

and given to the pigs; the ashes were screened, in order to be used for brick-making; the bones utilized for the manufacture of manure; and the refuse generally disposed of in such a manner as to secure a profit, after paying a handsome sum for the privilege of collecting the material from the Barracks.

The sufferers included the scavenger's daughter, a policeman's wife, who lived just opposite, and who had visited the scavenger's premises, and two boys living close to the depot.

From the inquiries made at the Marine Hospital at Walmer, it was found that there had been an epidemic of Enteric Fever at the Barracks, some twenty-five cases having occurred since the 20th August. Thus, the waste-stuff in question, brought from the infected Barracks and Hospital to Sholden Bank, antecedent to the occurrence of cases at the latter place, appeared to be sufficient to account for the outbreak of the Fever in the Eastry Rural District; and this view was strengthened by the negative results presented by the investigation of all other possible sources.

As recruits from all parts of the Kingdom arrive daily at Walmer, there is a continuous liability that some of them may prove to be carriers of disease; and the Medical Officer of Health for Walmer informed me that he had, in July, attended a Marine's wife who was suffering from Enteric Fever. The patient had recently arrived from Devonport, and had been nursed by her husband, who, himself, subsequently contracted the malady.

The flies found in such numbers in the vicinity of the refuse-depot, probably acted as the vehicles for conveying infection from the refuse to the food of those attacked by the Fever, as similar instances of fly-borne Typhoid have been observed and described on previous occasions.

The two other instances occurred in the same neighbourhood, and, although the drinking-water used by the patients, which was found to be contaminated, might have been the cause of these cases, yet, in both of them, there was evidence of possible derivation from the same source as the cases at Sholden Bank.

Diphtheria.

The five cases of Diphtheria were reported on the 14th January, 15th November, and the 12th, 14th and 15th December, respectively, all the cases being attributable to the insanitary conditions to which the sufferers had been exposed.

Seven of the cases of scarlet fever, and two of diphtheria, were removed to the Hospital for isolation and treatment, the remaining cases being nursed, under strict supervision, at the premises where they arose. Such measures were adopted in all cases as were found to be necessary and practicable, having regard to the circumstances of each individual outbreak. Action Taken.

The investigations into the sources of the cases of disease which had escaped notification, together with inquiries in regard to contacts suffering from protracted infectiveness, occupied a large amount of time; but the information obtained, and the control subsequently effected, were some compensation for the labour involved.

Ten samples of water were analysed during the year, three of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes. The District is now largely traversed by the water-mains of the joint undertaking with Sandwich; and the Margate, East Kent, and Walmer public supplies are available in many of the parishes. The advantages of such supplies are being more and more appreciated and resorted to by the inhabitants. Water Supply.

The contact-beds, for dealing with the outfall of the Ash sewage, have been re-arranged and otherwise improved, and are now acting much more satisfactorily in the purification of the sewage. Sewerage Works.

Eastry and Wingham are still without works of sewerage, although the question of dealing with the latter village has been from time to time under the consideration of the Council. The cost of the works which would be required has been the barrier in progress in regard to improved sanitation at these places. Now that there is a good supply of water in both villages, the water-carriage system of sewerage can, at any time, be adopted.

Inquiry and report were made respecting complaints of the emission of noxious gases from the suction-gas producer at the Sandwich Bay Freehold Estate. Carbon, air and water are transformed into a gas containing carbonic oxide, hydrogen, methane, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Producer gas is very poisonous, and, as it has little or no smell, may be unwittingly inhaled. The liability to the accidental escape of the gas during the process of manufacture at different stages, and at various parts of the plant, necessitates the exercise of extreme Noxious Trade.

care; and the proprietor of the plant in question has promised to adopt all necessary precautions in the future.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	84	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Romedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Pub- lic Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness...	2	2	...	...

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work:—	Lists received from Employers twice in the Year.		
	List.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
Wearing Apparel:—			
Making, etc.	2	...	4
Inspections of Outworkers' premises (makers of wearing apparel) ...	Number.		
	4		

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of the Year :—	
Bakehouses	22
Other Workshops	20
Total	42

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 55 nuisances were satisfactorily dealt with during the year, among other necessary work being the conversion of 7 privies to pail-closets, and 3 to water-closets, the remedying of cases of overcrowding, and the cleansing of wells, etc.

Inspector's
Report.

The different outbreaks of infectious sickness involved a great amount of work, 37 premises being disinfected, and strict supervision and general precautionary measures adopted.

The dairies, cowsheds, etc., of which there are now 30 on the Council's register, were inspected on 109 occasions, and prompt attention given to any defective conditions observed.

TABLE I. EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1898	12606	292	23.1	48	164.3	201	15.9	...	...	...	188	14.9
1899	12582	309	24.5	43	139.1	214	17.0	...	...	...	194	15.4
1900	12558	282	22.4	36	127.6	242	19.2	41	27	5	220	17.5		
1901	12534	289	23.0	38	131.4	197	15.7	47	28	8	177	14.1		
1902	12510	283	22.6	27	95.4	210	16.7	45	18	8	200	15.9		
1903	12486	253	20.2	21	83.0	176	14.0	50	24	2	154	12.3		
1904	12560	303	24.1	37	122.1	221	17.6	72	32	3	192	15.2		
1905	12579	267	21.2	23	86.1	164	13.0	45	20	4	148	11.8		
1906	12566	264	21.0	20	75.8	174	13.8	44	21	6	159	12.6		
1907	12382	270	21.8	33	122.2	191	15.4	40	21	4	174	14.0		
Averages for years 1898-1907.	12536	281	22.4	32	115.9	199	15.9	...	...	...	180	14.4
908	12358	288	23.3	25	86.8	184	14.9	28	10	3	177	14.3		

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Eastry Union Workhouse.	Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover. Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 43727

Total population at all ages .. 12534
Number of inhabited houses 2885
Average number of persons per house..... 4.3

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. DEAL (RURAL).					2. EYTHORNE.					3. SANDWICH (RURAL)					4. WINGHAM.					
	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
YEAR.	1898	1728	37	24	9	1924	41	14	1	5877	136	102	27	3077	78	48	11	...	...	...	...
	1899	1735	37	20	4	1918	49	33	8	5857	159	108	25	3072	64	33	6	...	...	...	...
	1900	1742	54	29	3	1912	36	32	7	5837	121	98	17	3067	71	61	9	...	...	...	...
	1901	1750	44	26	9	1906	37	30	4	5817	140	81	17	3061	68	40	8	...	...	...	...
	1902	1757	43	22	3	1900	40	28	3	5797	123	99	11	3056	77	51	10	...	...	...	...
	1903	1764	34	17	3	1894	34	28	4	5775	111	74	9	3053	74	35	5	...	...	...	...
	1904	1784	30	17	..	1902	46	35	1	5795	147	89	19	3079	80	51	17	...	...	...	...
	1905	1826	32	19	1	1879	36	28	4	5778	130	65	12	3096	69	36	6	...	...	...	...
1906	1831	26	18	2	1872	36	34	2	5767	118	65	12	3097	84	42	3	...	...	...	...
1907	1729	35	23	2	1883	40	23	4	5746	129	75	14	3024	66	53	13	...	...	...	...
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	1764	37	21	3	1899	40	28	4	5305	131	86	16	3068	73	45	9	...	...	...	...
1908	1726	38	20	4	1879	43	32	4	5735	144	68	13	3018	63	57	4	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.
EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.
 Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					DEATH (RURAL).	EYTHORNE.	SANDWICH (RURAL) H W	WINGHAM.			DEATH (RURAL).	EYTHORNE.	SANDWICH (RURAL) H W	WINGHAM.			
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	15	...	2	...	10	...	...	10	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	40	...	9	28	2	1	...	6	33	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	6	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	66	11	33	3	16	3	6	16	40	4	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	9

The Isolation Hospital is at Eastry, and is provided by the Eastry R.D.C. Number of beds 18; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2. "H.W." indicates the locality in which the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	DEAL (RURAL).	EYTHORNE.	SANDWICH (RURAL).	WINGHAM.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	8	...	...	1	...	4	3	2	...	4	2	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	10	...	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	2	1
Other tubercular diseases	8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	2
Cancer, malignant disease	11	...	...	...	1	5	5	2	2	3	4	1
Bronchitis	15	3	...	...	...	2	10	1	6	5	3	1
Pneumonia	11	3	4	...	...	4	...	1	4	2	4	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	6	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	3	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Heart diseases	15	1	...	...	1	7	6	1	4	7	3	7
Accidents	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...
.....
.....
All other causes	70	13	...	1	2	16	38	9	7	33	21	16
All causes	177	25	14	5	9	53	71	20	32	68	57	28

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes.	}	Certified	7	1	1	9	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Uncertified								1									
Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox																	
		Chicken-pox																	
		Measles																	
		Scarlet Fever																	
		Diphtheria: Croup																	
Diarrhœal Diseases.	{	Whooping Cough																	
		Diarrhœa, all forms																	
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																	
		Gastro-enteritis																	
Wasting Diseases.	{	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
		Premature Birth	1	1	2	1													
		Congenital Defects	2		2														
		Injury at Birth																	
		Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4		4	1	2	1	1										
		Tuberculous Meningitis															1		
		Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
		Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
		Erysipelas																	
Other Causes.	{	Syphilis																	
		Ricketts																	
		Meningitis																	
		(not Tuberculous)																	
		Convulsions			1	1	1	1											
		Bronchitis									1	1							1
		Laryngitis								1	1					1			
		Pneumonia																	
Suffocation, overlying																			
Other Causes									1										
			7	1	1	9	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

District of Eastry (Rural.)

Births in the Year { legitimate 274
illegitimate 14

Population. Estimated middle of 1908 1235

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants
illegitimate infants

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 177.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)37,097 acres.
Population (census 1901)6,813.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Elham Rural District was 151, of which 19 (or 12.58 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 134; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 99. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 6,881, the birth-rate was equal to 21.9 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 19.5, and the net death-rate at 14.4, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 4 were due to measles, 1 scarlet fever, 1 diphtheria, 1 enteric fever, 1 influenza, 1 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 6 phthisis, 1 tubercular meningitis, 9 cancer, 10 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 1 acute catarrhal laryngitis, 1 congestion of lungs, 1 alcoholism, 2 premature birth, 1 parturition, 16 heart disease, 3 heart failure, 1 aneurism, 1 accident, 1 suicide, 1 homicide, 1 diabetes, 1 purpura, 1 caries of spine, 1 malformation of mouth, 2 convulsions, 1 congestion of brain, 1 cerebral abscess, 4 cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 softening of brain, 1 hepatic tumour, 1 stricture of urethra, 1 enlarged prostate, 1 cystitis, and 13 to old age and other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 1.16, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.44, per thousand of the estimated population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age 11 died; at one and under five, 5; at five and under fifteen, 7; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 27; and at sixty-five years and upwards 47 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile
Mortality.

Infantile mortality was equal to 79.5 per thousand births registered during the year.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 30 cases of sickness were reported, 24 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 3 enteric fever, 2 diphtheria and 1 to erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever.

The first case of Scarlet Fever during the year was reported on the 4th February at a hamlet in the parish of Newington. There was no history of exposure to any previous case of the disease; but influenza had been prevalent in the patient's family, the father suffering first with a bad attack of influenzal pneumonia.

The next case occurred at Sellinge on the 12th February, the sufferer being in attendance at school at the time of the attack. There was, however, no history of Scarlet Fever among the fellow-scholars.

The next three cases occurred in two families on the 20th and 25th February. Rotheln was prevalent at the school attended by the patients, but no cases of Scarlet Fever could be discovered in the parish.

A second case at Sellinge was reported on the 3rd March, the sufferer being a scholar at the same school as that attended by the patient first notified. A single case at Stanford was reported on the same date, in regard to which no history as to the source of the infection could be traced.

A case at Monks Horton was notified on the 24th March. This patient, who had been staying at Ashford, was sent home immediately on exhibiting slight illness, accompanied by a rash, it being thought that better treatment would be carried out at the sufferer's own residence.

A case at an out-lying hamlet in the parish of Elham was reported on the 1st July, in regard to which it was found, on investigation, that a cousin of the patient had arrived from a hospital at Dorking after treatment for Scarlet Fever. As no case of Scarlet Fever had occurred at Elham until the advent of this child, the visitor was evidently the source of the notified case, especially as this convalescent was suffering from suppurating glands of the neck on arrival in the District. Two further cases were reported on the 7th and 13th July, the infection being apparently derived from contact with the visitor referred to.

Two cases in one family at Stanford were notified on the 18th July, when in the peeling stage of the malady; but no definite history as to their source could be traced. The infection was probably contracted at a neighbouring town, where the sufferers had, prior to their attack, been staying with relatives. On the 27th of the same month, a case occurred at Elham, the infection being imported from Canterbury.

No further cases in the District were notified from the last-mentioned date until the 5th October, when a sudden outbreak occurred in a family at a hamlet in Postling, seven cases being reported on the 5th, 7th and 17th October. This outbreak was due to the visit of a relative who had been treated for Scarlet Fever at Lea. Five days after the arrival of the visitor, four members of the family at Postling were notified with the malady, with subsequent extension to seven cases before removal to hospital was effected, one of the cases terminating fatally.

The only remaining cases of Scarlet Fever during the year were two in one family at Monks Horton, and one at Stowting, all of which were contracted during attendance at school at the latter-mentioned place.

The three cases of Enteric Fever were notified, respectively, on the 5th August, and the 4th and 15th September. The first case was that of a servant girl, who was sent home ill from her situation, at which place she had been exposed to infected excreta. The second instance was that of a man who was sent from Folkestone to the Union Workhouse during the incubation stage of the malady; while the third patient was a boy, who, eleven days before notification, had partaken of ice-creams from a barrow in a street at Folkestone. This sufferer complained of feeling sick soon after partaking of the ice-creams, and became gradually worse until the recognition and report of the case. Enteric Fever.

The two cases of Diphtheria were notified, respectively, on the 15th September and the 20th November. Both patients resided at Swingfield, and attended a school where infected children from adjoining parishes also gathered for educational purposes. Diphtheria.

Fourteen of the cases of scarlet fever were removed to hospital for treatment. The case of enteric fever at the Workhouse was isolated at a cottage in the grounds attached to the institution; and another of the patients, Action Taken.

who had been sent home ill to a dairy farm, was removed and treated in a tent erected in the hospital grounds. One of the cases of Diphtheria was removed to hospital, while the other, which proved fatal, remained at home.

Overcrowding. The District was specially visited for the purpose of inquiry into the alleged occurrence of overcrowding at Lympe, and a report was subsequently submitted to the Council.

Noxious Trade. In consequence of complaint of the danger to health arising from a noxious trade carried on at Uphill—that of an “animal-produce and offal merchant,” inquiry was made, and a report on the subject presented to the Council. The business in question was found to be a large one, involving international exchanges of crude material for utilization and disposal.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts. Three houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation, under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and legal proceedings were instituted by the Council in respect to the property in question.

Water Supply. Seven specimens of water were analysed during the year, three of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

The mains of the Elham Valley Waterworks Company afford an available supply for a considerable part of the District; but Acrise, Uphill, Hawkinge and Swingfield would be most easily supplied from Folkestone, if an arrangement could be made for a supply from the latter Company's works.

Sewerage. The protracted efforts for arrival at a satisfactory solution of the question of the disposal of the Saltwood sewage have at length proved successful, an amicable arrangement being effected with the Hythe Corporation for the reception of the sewage into their system, and the works for this purpose are nearly complete.

Workhouse. The septic-tank and contact-beds provided for the sewage effluent from the Workhouse are working satisfactorily, and accomplishing the purpose for which they were designed. These works have enabled the Guardians to fill up the cesspools previously existing in the grounds of the Workhouse, whereby a great sanitary improvement has been effected.

Lyminge. Lyminge still remains under consideration. The Parish Council desire to postpone the execution of sewerage

works as long as possible, and are endeavouring to cope with their present difficulties in regard to the disposal of excreta and slop-water by the provision of a cesspool-exhauster. Many of the residents, however, are convinced that sewerage works are necessary, and recent inquiries into the present condition of the village only serve to substantiate the opinion already expressed—that, with the water-supply now available, a water-carriage system of excrement disposal is capable of being adopted, and is necessary for the welfare of the inhabitants.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and
Workshop Act.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	10	...	...
Workshops (including workshop Laundries)	60	...	...
Total	70	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	2	2	...	...
Other nuisances ...	1	1	...	...
Total	6	6	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year	53

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work shewn in the foregoing statement, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 35 nuisances of varied nature came under observation during the year, 32 of which were abated; 83 inspections of the dairies, cowsheds, etc. (of which there are now 80 on the Council's register) were made, improvements being effected in eight instances; 31 visits were made to the several schools in the District, any defective conditions observed receiving attention; while many matters of a less important character were dealt with.

The different outbreaks of infectious sickness entailed a considerable amount of work in regard to visitation, disinfection, and the exercise of general precautionary measures.

TABLE I. ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	11382	326	30.8	27	82.8	164	14.7	...	...	...	131	11.5
1899	6795	137	20.1	16	116.7	118	17.3	...	...	...	93	13.6
1900	6804	185	27.1	24	129.7	175	25.7	27	43	2	134	19.6
1901	6813	169	24.8	8	47.3	116	17.0	47	35	2	83	12.1
1902	6822	161	23.6	15	93.1	135	19.7	54	45	...	90	13.1
1903	6831	159	23.2	16	100.6	143	20.9	60	44	...	99	14.4
1904	6840	164	23.9	10	60.9	109	15.9	49	41	1	69	10.0
1905	6821	148	21.7	11	74.3	119	17.4	48	36	...	83	12.2
1906	6803	166	24.4	17	102.4	127	18.7	46	33	2	96	14.1
1907	6872	146	21.2	7	47.9	108	15.7	48	35	2	75	10.9
Averages for years 1898-1907.	7278	176	24.2	15	85.7	131	18.0	...	...	...	95	13.1
1908	6881	151	21.9	12	79.5	134	19.5	48	36	1	99	14.4

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Elham Union Workhouse.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 37097

Total population at all ages 6813
 Number of inhabited houses ... 1497
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.5

At Census. of 1901.

TABLE II. ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. ELHAM.						2. *FOLKESTONE (RURAL).						3. HYPHE (RURAL).					
	Population estimated to each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births regi- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births regi- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.		
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.
1898	3649	93	64	5	4982	167	33	15	2751	66	34	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	3653	69	67	14	379	17	4	...	2763	51	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	3657	94	76	12	372	17	6	3	2775	74	52	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	3682	102	49	6	364	18	4	...	2787	49	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	3667	97	50	8	356	14	6	...	2799	50	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	3672	90	57	10	348	10	7	1	2811	59	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	3674	94	45	4	473	12	2	...	2693	58	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	3648	83	52	8	473	14	6	...	2700	51	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	3644	94	51	12	475	10	8	2	2684	62	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	3694	80	36	3	468	12	6	1	2710	54	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	3662	90	55	8	869	29	8	2	2747	57	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	3699	89	56	8	468	16	7	2	2714	46	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In 1899 the Cheriton Urban District was formed from part of this sub-district.

TABLE III.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infections Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					ELHAM. (H.W.)	FOLKESTONE. (RURAL.)	HYTHE. (RURAL.)	(RURAL.)	FOLKESTONE (RURAL.)	ELHAM. (H.W.)	(RURAL.)	HYTHE. (RURAL.)	(RURAL.)					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.															65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	24	...	5	16	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	30	...	5	19	4	2	13	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	16

The Isolation Hospital is at Etching Hill, Newington, and is provided by the Elham R.D.C. Number of beds, 9; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

"H.W." indicates the locality in which the Elham Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.
ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	ELHAM.	FOLKESTONE. (RURAL.)	HYTHE. (RURAL.)		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	6	...	...	1	...	4	1	4	...	2	...	8
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	9	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	1	2	...	3
Bronchitis	10	...	1	1	...	2	6	6	...	4	...	2
Pneumonia	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Heart diseases	16	1	...	...	1	3	11	10	...	6	...	4
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
.....
All other causes	35	5	...	...	1	8	21	20	1	14	...	26
All causes	99	11	5	7	2	27	47	56	7	36	...	48

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1908 6881

Births in the Year	{	legitimate 132 illegitimate 19	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants 11 illegitimate infants <i>n</i> %.
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Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 99.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 887 acres.

Population (census 1901)6,726.

Births.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Herne Bay Urban District was 139, of which 3 (or 2.16 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths.

The total deaths registered in the District were 96; the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbering 93.

Birth-rate.

Upon an estimated population of 9,812, the birth-rate was equal to 14.2 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 9.8, and the net death-rate at 9.5, per thousand living.

Gross and Net Death-rates

Causes of Death.

Of the net number of deaths, 4 were due to influenza, 6 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 9 phthisis, 1 intestinal tuberculosis, 10 cancer, 7 bronchitis, 9 pneumonia, 1 pleurisy, 3 alcoholism, 3 cirrhosis of the liver, 2 premature birth, 15 heart disease, 1 heart failure, 2 suicide, 1 irritant poisoning by unknown agency, 1 meningitis, 1 osteomyelitis, 1 psoas abscess, 1 appendicitis, 1 purpura hæmorrhagica, 1 rheumatoid arthritis, 3 cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 paralysis, 2 diabetes, 1 ascites, 1 hæmatemesis, 1 gangrene, and 3 to senile decay.

Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.61 per thousand of the estimated population; while no deaths from the notifiable class of diseases were recorded.

Ages at Death.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age 12 died; at one and under five, 4; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 39; and at sixty-five years and upwards 35 died.

Infantile Mortality.

Infantile mortality was equal to 86.3 per thousand births registered during the year.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 27 cases of sickness were reported, 17 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 5 diphtheria, 4 enteric fever, and 1 to erysipelas. Notification Act.

The first two cases of Scarlet Fever, occurring in one family on the 23rd January, were doubtful in character, and were notified for the purpose of their being kept under observation. There was no history of contact with any previous case of the malady. This remark applies equally to the third case, reported on the 27th of the same month; but in this instance, very insanitary conditions were discovered at the premises occupied by the sufferer. Scarlet Fever.

Two cases only were notified in February, both patients being members of one family. The source of these cases was due to attendance at an infected school outside the District.

The next case, reported on the 21st March, was also derived from an infected school in another district; while in another instance, reported on the 23rd of the same month, school influence was again the only apparent source of the attack.

After an interval of over seven weeks, Scarlet Fever appeared in a family amongst whom three cases were reported in May and June. The infection in these instances was due to a convalescent visitor, who had recently been discharged from an isolation hospital at Acton. Two other cases in one family in June were also contracted from a convalescent relative, who had been discharged from the Western Fever Hospital, London, after treatment for Scarlet Fever.

Following an interval of three months' freedom from the malady, two cases occurred in one family on the 10th September. There was no history as to their origin, beyond a suspicion that they might have been contracted during a day's absence from home. In the same month, a case was reported from the St. Anne's Home, in which institution cases of otorrhoea were found, one of the children affected being in the same ward as that occupied by the patient notified with Scarlet Fever.

The sixteenth case was reported in October, the sufferer contracting the Fever whilst attending a sick visitor; and the last case during the year, notified on the 1st December, was that of a boy who had been

attending a private school, where influenza and sore throat had been prevalent among the scholars, but no history of exposure to any cases of Scarlet Fever could be ascertained.

Diphtheria.

The first case of Diphtheria was notified in April, and occurred on premises which were found to be defective in respect to drainage. The illness of the second sufferer, reported in May, commenced with an attack of quinsy, and all the patient's family had previously had influenza.

The three remaining cases were notified on the 24th September, and occurred in a family occupying an overcrowded room, the people being found to be living amid squalid surroundings, and very neglected conditions. The first of these sufferers was taken ill with tonsilitis, and bacteriological examination proved negative in regard to Diphtheria; but, in the second child attacked, the specific bacillus of Diphtheria was found.

In respect to the outbreaks of Diphtheria reported, all were unassociated with any other known cases in the Town, in no way partaking of epidemic influence, but being simply individual manifestations of the disease.

Enteric Fever.

Three of the cases of Enteric Fever, notified in May, were those of children belonging to one family, and who had eaten raw mussels. The patients' house was found to be in a dirty condition; but no other likely source of the Fever could be discovered, beyond the implicated shell-fish. Although not reported, it was found on inquiry, that the patients' father and mother, who also partook of the mussels, suffered from diarrhœa and vomiting. Thus the parents might have eliminated at an early stage the poison which, in the children, assumed a more serious character.

The only other case of Enteric Fever was that of a boy who spent most of his time on the beach, and who, at low water, used to gather cockles and oysters in the vicinity of the mouth of the sewer, and who was in the habit of eating these shell-fish in a raw condition. No other probable source of the Fever could be traced in this instance; so that all the cases of Enteric Fever notified in Herne Bay during the year appeared, according to the evidence forthcoming, to be due to the consumption of polluted shell-fish.

Action Taken.

Nine of the cases of scarlet fever notified were removed to the segregation cottages at Sea Street; and the

four cases of enteric fever were removed to the Blean Isolation Hospital for treatment, in accordance with an arrangement entered into with the Rural District Council.

Any sanitary defects found on the premises invaded by infectious sickness were at once remedied, and other preventive measures adopted, which were appropriate to the requirements of each individual outbreak.

The supply of water provided by the Herne Bay Water-works Company has been regularly subjected to independent analysis, as distinct from the examinations made by the Company's analyst, and has been found to be pure and of good quality. An extra tower has been constructed, in order to enable the Company to provide a constant supply for that part of the Town requiring a higher pressure. Water Supply.

The Council have made considerable progress in extending their sewerage system, both at the Eastern and Western portions of the Town, thus facilitating the work of cesspool abolition, and enhancing the health reputation of the Bay as a favourite seaside resort. Sewerage

In consequence of representations by inhabitants, inquiries were made in regard to an alleged nuisance arising from the depot for town-refuse, when it was found that the complaints arose, not only by reason of offensive odour, but also on account of the pest of flies, the insects literally covering every available surface in the lower rooms of the houses contiguous to the depot. Report was subsequently made to the Council, advising the installation of a refuse-destroyer; but, as the site of the depot has now been changed, the consideration of further action has been postponed. Refuse Depot.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:— Factory and Workshop Act.

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	94	4	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:— Sanitary Accommodation:—				
Insufficient	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable or defective...	2	2	...	...
Total	4	4	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—	
Bakehouses	12
Makers or Repairers of Wearing Apparel	17
Builders' Workshops	7
Fitters' and Smiths'	4
Cabinet Makers' and Upholsterers'	4
Other Workshops	3
Total	47

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 148 nuisances were abated during the year, in regard to which 126 notices were issued. Thirty-three of the nuisances in question were brought to the notice of the Inspector by complaints from inhabitants.

The different works involved in remedying the matters dealt with included the re-construction or repair of 42 house-drainage systems, and the cleansing and clearing of 31 drains; the disconnection from the sewer of 7 house-drains; the ventilating of 27 drains; the provision of 18 gully traps in lieu of traps of a defective character; the provision of 5 new water-closets; the pro-

ision of w.c. flushing apparatus in 11 cases; and the cleansing or repair of 53 water-closets.

Fifteen premises, stables, slaughter-houses, etc., were cleansed; 15 offensive accumulations removed; 5 nuisances arising from the improper keeping of animals abated; 8 defects causing dampness to houses remedied; and 60 matters of a less degree of importance were dealt with. Two hundred and fourteen drains were tested in regard to soundness during the year.

No legal proceedings were found to be necessary for securing the abatement of the nuisances which came under observation.

Considerable further progress was made in the work of sewerage the eastern and western portions of the town, and 110 houses were connected with the new sewers during the year. Ninety cesspools were abolished, together with 8 pail-closets and 4 privy-vaults.

A great amount of time and labour was involved in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious sickness, 26 premises being disinfected, and quantities of infected and dirty bedding destroyed by fire.

One hundred and forty-five inspections were made of the 8 slaughter-houses now on the Council's register, it being found necessary to issue 10 notices in regard to the matters observed, these being promptly dealt with.

Fifty-six visits were made to the dairies, cowsheds, etc., of which there are 19 on the register of the Council, resulting in the issue of 5 notices in connection with the nuisances observed, only one of these notices remaining uncomplied with at the end of the year.

TABLE I. HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	5320	106	19.9	19	179.2	75	14.0	...	...	...	70	13.1
1899	5549	122	21.9	18	147.5	91	16.3	...	...	...	90	16.2
1900	5782	150	25.9	11	73.3	79	13.6	8	13	7	73	12.4
1901	6726	156	23.1	17	108.9	86	12.7	...	...	6	92	13.6
1902	6999	129	18.4	11	85.2	91	13.0	4	4	8	95	13.5
1903	7272	138	18.9	8	57.9	81	11.1	8	7	7	81	11.1
1904	7613	138	18.1	15	108.7	92	12.0	3	6	11	97	12.7
1905	8070	122	15.1	13	106.6	78	9.7	6	6	4	76	9.4
1906	8159	125	15.3	24	192.0	97	11.9	14	9	5	93	11.4
1907	9314	151	16.2	5	33.1	69	7.4	7	2	8	75	8.0
Averages for years 1898-1907.	7080	133	18.9	14	105.4	83	11.8	...	...	...	84	11.9
1908	9812	139	14.2	12	86.3	96	9.8	6	5	2	93	9.5

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
St. Anne's Convalescent Home.	Chartham Asylum. Blean Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 887

Total population at all ages .. 6726
Number of inhabited houses 1322
Average number of persons per house..... 5.0

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								Total cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

Isolation Hospitals belonging to the Herne Bay U.D.C.:—Cottages at Sea Street, Herne Bay, containing 8 beds, and accommodating one disease at a time; and the Small Pox Hospital at Westbrook, in the Blean R.D., containing 12 beds. Resort is also made to the Blean Rural District Council's Isolation Hospital in case of emergency.

TABLE IV.
HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES)				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards					
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	9	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	7	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	9	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Plourisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneroal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	15	...	...	...	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	2
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	20	2	2	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	93	12	4	1	2	39	35	...	...	...	...	6

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	136	Deaths in year of	{	legitimate infants	12
		illegitimate	3			illegitimate infants	0
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages				93.			

BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Area (excluding water)2,615 acres.

Population (census 1901)5,557.

Births. During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Borough of Hythe was 145, of which 4 (or 2.76 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths. The total deaths registered in the Borough were 77; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions without the Borough) numbered 81.

Birth-rate. Upon an estimated population of 6,266, the birth-rate was equal to 23.1 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 12.3, and the net death-rate of 12.9, per thousand living.

Gross and Net Death-rates.

Causes of Death. Of the net number of deaths, 4 were due to measles, 2 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 1 erysipelas, 6 phthisis, 2 other tubercular diseases, 9 cancer, 11 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 2 atelectasis, 1 laryngitis, 1 alcoholism, 2 premature birth, 9 heart disease, 2 heart failure, 2 accident, 1 eczema, 3 diabetes, 1 peritonitis, 1 salpingitis, 1 gall-stones, 1 cystitis, 1 nephritis, 1 gastric ulcer, 1 cerebral atrophy, 2 atheroma of cerebral arteries, 4 cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 paralysis, and 4 to senile decay.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases. The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.96, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.16, per thousand of the estimated population.

Ages at Death. The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age 17 died; at one and under five, 9; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 8; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 18; and at sixty-five years and upwards 27 died.

Infantile Mortality. Infantile mortality was equal to 117.2 per thousand births registered during the year.

The exaltation of the rate of infantile mortality was due to deaths attributed to the following causes:—1 to measles, 2 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 1 phthisis, 6 bronchitis, 2 atelectasis, 2 premature birth, 1 eczema and 1 to heart failure after prolonged labour.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 9 cases of sickness were reported, 6 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 2 diphtheria and 1 to erysipelas. Notification Act.

One of the cases of Scarlet Fever was reported in January, two in February, and one in each of May, November and December. The first was that of a lady who had been visiting in Folkestone, and who was subsequently treated at the Sanatorium in that town. No history of exposure to any previous cases of the Fever could be ascertained; but the patient had been in contact with cases of rotheln, this disease being very prevalent at the time of her attack. The two cases in February were not traced to any definite source, but the slight amount of evidence that could be obtained pointed to the infection being contracted at Sandgate, at which place both the patients were daily visitors. During this month measles prevailed in the Borough. Scarlet Fever.

The case in May, which occurred at a laundry, was mild in character, and no history of contact with any previous case of the Fever could be traced. A visitor from Southwark, who stayed two days in Hythe at the latter end of April, developed a rash during the visit; but, without being notified, returned to Town, where the illness was pronounced to be Scarlet Fever. This case illustrates a frequent mode by which infection may be introduced, without any knowledge of such occurrence from official notification in the Borough.

The next case—reported in November—occurred at the Sandgate end of Hythe. No history could be obtained, beyond a probability of contraction at Sandgate, where the sufferer—a youth—was employed as an errand-boy, and where he obtained his meals during the day.

In regard to the last case during the year—notified in December—the symptoms of Scarlet Fever were not very pronounced, and there was no history of exposure to any previous case of the malady.

It will be observed that there was no epidemic prevalence of the Fever in the Borough during the year;

measles and rotheln, however, were both present in an epidemic form.

Diphtheria.

With regard to the two cases of diphtheria, the first, reported in January, was contracted during a visit to Kentish Town. The patient—at the time quite well—went up to London on the 4th January, was taken ill on the 7th, and returned to Hythe on the 11th, where the nature of the illness was diagnosed and notified on the 13th.

The second case was reported on the 13th April, and was that of a child who was attending a school, where the sanitary conditions were found to be very defective. No other source likely to account for the attack could be ascertained, and the case must, therefore, be regarded as being due to the conditions existing at the school in question.

Erysipelas.

The single reported case of Erysipelas was that of a person who had been stung by an insect, by which the poison was probably inserted, this being a not infrequent source of blood-poisoning. Unfortunately this—the only case reported during the year—terminated fatally.

Action Taken.

With the exception of one case, which was treated in the Cheriton Hospital, and another in the Folkestone Sanatorium, all the cases were segregated at their own homes in the best manner that it was possible to secure; and the measures adopted proved sufficient to prevent any extension of infection from the cases notified.

The insanitary conditions discovered on the premises visited during inquiries concerning the cases of infectious sickness were referred to the Surveyor, and were subsequently remedied by the owners of the property involved.

Hospital.

The Council have still under consideration the provision of hospital accommodation for the Borough, together with equipment for disinfecting purposes. At present Hythe is dependent upon spare accommodation in neighbouring districts; and, in any emergency, upon the tent provision possessed by the Council, and in readiness for erection on land belonging to the Authority.

Faulty Property.

Inquiry was made concerning faulty property in East Street and Albert Road, and report was furnished to the Council in regard thereto, the Borough Surveyor subsequently adopting measures for remedying the defects which had formed the subject of complaint.

Examination was also made of a block of six houses, known as Brewery-cottages, in respect to which complaint had been made. The cardinal faults discovered at these premises were due to the original construction of the houses on limited space of ground, together with wear and decay since the time of erection. As the Surveyor undertook to secure such improvements as would render the houses habitable for a time, the property was not further dealt with under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

The altered site for the Cemetery was visited with the Town Clerk, and a report on the subject was subsequently submitted to the Burial Board. Cemetery Site.

The most important work carried out during the year was the completion of the new waterworks, a description of which can best be given by extracts from the Borough Engineer's report on the undertaking: Water Supply.

" . . . In 1900, owing to the growth of the Town, particularly on the higher levels, the question of an additional supply of water was before the Corporation, and Mr. W. Whitaker, F.R.S., and Mr. T. Hennell, M.I.C.E., were consulted. They advised that a well should be sunk into the Folkestone beds of the lower greensand at a point about two miles north-west of the town."

In consequence, however, of difficulties in procuring the proposed site, the projected works were abandoned, and, in the meantime, an arrangement was made for a supply from the Folkestone Waterworks Company at a rate of one shilling per thousand gallons.

"In 1904, the Corporation decided to promote a Bill in Parliament in order to obtain power to construct works at Bluehouse in the parish of Saltwood . . . and this Bill received the Royal Assent in July of 1905. . . ."

"The scheme was practically that which was recommended by the late Mr. S. C. Homersham in 1870, the real difference being that the reservoir is placed at a higher level, and the scheme modified to meet modern requirements. . . ."

"The service reservoir is situated on Tolsford Hill, at an elevation of 428 feet above ordnance datum, and 100 feet above the highest part of the Borough. The reservoir has a capacity of 120,000 gallons. . . ."

The well is situated on the gault two and a half miles north of the town, and, in sinking, the following strata were traversed: First (superficially), soil and chalk marl; second, 70 feet of gault; then boulder rock, sand and clay, and, through the lower greensand, to a total depth of 182 feet from the surface.

Considerable engineering difficulty was encountered during the course of the work; but what gave rise to most trouble was the presence of sand and iron suspended in the water. In order to get rid of the sand, Deacon's patent strainers were introduced; and as, after running for a short time, the iron increased in quantity, two of Candy's filters were put down, by which, according to the results of subsequent analysis, the suspended iron was removed.

The Borough Engineer now reports that the water is ample in quantity and is also excellent in quality, as shown by the analysis made on the 20th January, 1909.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including factory laundries)	7	...	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	15	...	...
Total	22	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:— ...	10

In addition to the work described in the foregoing pages, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that defective drains and sanitary arrangements were remedied at 16 premises, and that 8 accumulations of offensive matter were removed. Special inspections were made, with the view of discovering the houses possessing no w.c. flushing apparatus, 164 houses being visited, with the result that proper apparatus have been fitted in 54 instances where no such provision was found to exist.

Inspector's
Report.

The slaughter-houses, dairies, cowsheds, etc., were regularly visited during the year, and the bye-laws found to be complied with.

TABLE I. BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	*Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	*Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	5194	118	22.7	23	194.9	79	15.2	...	...	...	86	16.5
1899	5315	115	21.6	7	60.8	60	11.2	...	...	...	62	11.6
1900	5436	140	25.7	21	150.0	66	12.1	...	...	9	75	13.7
1901	5557	121	21.7	17	140.4	68	12.2	...	...	6	74	13.3
1902	5678	152	26.7	22	144.7	61	10.7	...	...	11	72	12.6
1903	5799	153	26.3	12	78.4	63	10.8	1	...	8	71	12.2
1904	5950	143	24.0	25	174.8	85	14.2	...	...	5	90	15.1
1905	5889	138	23.4	9	65.2	55	9.3	...	...	3	58	9.8
1906	5920	147	24.8	13	88.4	60	10.1	...	...	6	66	11.1
1907	6113	155	25.3	11	70.9	76	12.4	...	...	4	80	13.0
Averages for years 1898-1907.	5685	138	24.3	16	115.8	67	11.8	...	...	...	73	12.9
1908	6266	145	23.1	17	117.2	77	12.3	...	...	4	81	12.9

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Chartham Asylum.	
	Elham Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 2615

Total population at all ages .. 5557
 Number of inhabited houses 1127
 Average number of persons per house .. 4.9

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF HYTHER.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.							Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	6	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	9	...	2	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

* Infectious cases are—when possible—isolated in the Cheriton Isolation Hospital. One of the S.F. cases was, however, taken to the Folkestone Hospital.

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards					
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	6	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	9	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	11	6	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	9	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	24	2	...	...	3	6	13	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	81	17	9	2	8	18	27	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.
BOROUGH OF HYPHE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified		1	1	2	4	4	1				1	1	2	1	2		1	17
	Uncertified																		
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																		
	Chicken-pox																		
	Measles																1		1
	Scarlet Fever																		
	Diphtheria : Croup																		
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																		
	Diarrhoea, all forms											1	1						2
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }													1					1
	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }																		
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth							1	1										2
	Congenital Defects			1	1	2													2
	Injury at Birth																		
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation }																		
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus }		1			1													1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis																		
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica }																		
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }															1			1
	Erysipelas																		
Other Causes.	Syphilis																		
	Rickets																		
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }																		
	Convulsions																		
	Bronchitis				1	1	2							1	1	1			6
	Laryngitis																		
	Pneumonia																		
	Suffocation, overlying																		
	Other Causes							1											1
			1	1	2	4	4	1				1	1	2	1	2		1	17

District : Borough of Hythe.

Population.	Estimated to
middle of 1908	6266

Births in the Year	{ legitimate	141	Deaths in the year of	{ legitimate infants	16
	{ illegitimate	4		{ illegitimate infants	1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 81.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)20,825 acres.

Population (census 1901)11,144.

Births.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the Isle of Thanet Rural District was 256, of which 9 (or 3.51 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths.

The total deaths registered in the District were 223; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 134.

Birth-rate.

Gross and Net Death-rate.

Upon an estimated population of 12,784, the birth-rate was equal to 20.0 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 17.4, and the net death-rate at 10.5, per thousand living.

Causes of Death.

Of the net number of deaths, 3 were due to measles, 2 whooping-cough, 3 diphtheria, 6 influenza, 2 diarrhoea, 2 enteritis, 4 phthisis, 2 tubercular meningitis, 1 tubercular enteritis, 7 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 4 premature birth, 12 heart disease, 3 heart failure, 1 aortic aneurism, 7 accident, 3 suicide, 1 "found dead," 1 want of attention at birth, 2 congenital debility, 1 marasmus, 4 convulsions, 2 meningitis, 2 rheumatic fever, 1 rheumatoid arthritis, 1 parotid abscess, 2 appendicitis, 2 diabetes, 3 nephritis, 2 cystitis, 1 leucocythaemia, 1 cerebral abscess, 1 cerebral thrombosis, 2 cerebral softening, 1 hemiplegia, 1 epilepsy, 12 cerebral haemorrhage, and 16 to senile decay.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.78, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.23, per thousand of the estimated population.

Ages at Death.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age 26 died; at one and

under five, 11; at five and under fifteen, 5; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 5; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 30; and at sixty-five years and upwards 57 died.

Infantile mortality was equal to 101.6 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile
Mortality.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 63 cases of sickness were reported, 43 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 9 diphtheria, 8 erysipelas, 2 enteric fever, and 1 to puerperal fever.

Notification
Act.

Three of the cases of Scarlet Fever were reported in February. One of these, occurring at Westgate—at first supposed to be a case of rubella, but afterwards notified as Scarlet Fever—was probably contracted at the elementary school attended by the patient. Of the other two instances—occurring at St. Nicholas—one was a “return case,” the patient being the mother of a child who had recently been discharged from the isolation hospital, the parent developing the disease six days after the child’s return home; while, in the other case, no definite source could be traced.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the three cases notified in March, two were members of one family. The first patient had been treated in the St. George’s Hospital, London, for “spinal disease,” and it was found that there had been a case of Scarlet Fever in the ward of which he had been an inmate. He developed a sore throat on returning home, and subsequently infected the second patient.

The other case reported during the month was that of the Sanitary Inspector, who developed the disease during the execution of his duty. The patient had injured his thumb, and, afterwards, while handling infected clothing, the lymphatic glands of the injured part became infected, and all the classic symptoms of the disease followed.

Of the five cases reported in April, four occurred at Westgate, and, from the evidence obtained, were probably due to school influence. The remaining case during the month was that of a child who was living at a private laundry, and the patient’s illness was suspected to be due to contact with infected linen.

Eight cases were notified in May, six of these occurring at Westgate, the patients in four instances being elementary school-children, who apparently contracted the malady from the two cases in one family which were notified in March. Rubella was also prevalent among

the school-children at this time, and, in some of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever, the diagnosis was very difficult to determine.

The remaining two cases of the Fever in Westgate occurred at a private school, the infection being probably derived from the other cases in the locality.

Of the other two cases notified in May, one, at Birchington, was probably contracted at school; while, in the other instance, at Garlinge, it was suspected that the malady was derived from a public institution in Margate.

Of the six cases reported in June, two at Birchington and one at Westgate were probably due to school influence; while, in another instance at Westgate, no definite history as to the source of the infection could be obtained. Two cases at Kingsgate occurred in one household, one of the sufferers being a nursemaid employed by the family. On inquiry, it was found that some members of the family in question came down from London while convalescent from measles.

Three cases were reported in July, two occurring at private schools in Westgate. The patients had been in the habit of frequenting the sands, where the malady was thought to have been derived from contact with infected children. The remaining case, at Birchington, was attributable to school influence; while the single case in August, which occurred at Westgate, was probably a further instance of school infection.

Of the four cases notified in September, three occurred at Birchington, two being traced to school infection; while the third was probably a "return case," contracted after a sister of the patient had been discharged from the isolation hospital. The fourth case, at Westgate, was most likely contracted from a convalescent by the exchange of books.

Six cases were reported in October, one, at Westgate, being probably contracted by contact with a convalescent patient. The two following cases, at Birchington, occurred in one family, a member of which had been notified with Scarlet Fever in September. This first sufferer, who contracted the disease during attendance at school, was probably the source of the subsequent cases. The remaining three cases during the month occurred at Manstone, one patient being a child who was at first thought to be suffering from influenza, but who

afterwards infected the other two patients, who were his school-fellows.

The two cases reported in November were members of one family, living at Westgate, and their infection was probably derived from a cousin who, while visiting them, was discovered to be suffering from rhinorrhoea and slight peeling of the feet.

Two cases were notified in December, both occurring at Westgate, and the source in each instance was probably due to school infection.

Three of the cases of diphtheria reported in January, and one in February, formed part of an outbreak at Garlinge; and these cases were probably due to the insanitary conditions discovered on the premises where the patients resided. Diphtheria.

A single case, notified in April, occurred at Westgate. The patient—a child—was subject to enlarged tonsils, and, as all other sources could be excluded, the disease was probably due to school infection. This case terminated fatally, after the performance of tracheotomy.

In regard to the single case at Monkton, reported in July, no known cases of the malady existed at Monkton at the time. The child, however, had visited Herne, where the disease, which was nasal in character, was probably contracted.

Only one case was notified in August, this occurring at a laundry at Westgate, the origin of the malady being very obscure.

Two cases were notified in September, the first being that of a medical practitioner, who probably contracted the disease during the course of his attendance on the case notified in August; while the other case, which occurred at Reading Street, was attributable to the defective sanitary arrangements at the premises occupied by the patient.

Only two cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year. The first, in June, occurred at Westgate, and was that of a maid who, while away from home on a holiday, partook freely of ice-cream, and, as no other likely source could be discovered, this was probably the cause of her attack. Enteric Fever.

The second case, in October, was that of a woman living at Garlinge, in the vicinity of the Margate refuse depot. The diagnosis was uncertain; but, as the refuse

attracts swarms of flies, it is possible that the food partaken of by the sufferer became contaminated by these insects, and thus gave rise to the intestinal symptoms from which she suffered.

Puerperal
Fever.

One case of Puerperal Fever was reported in August, the history of which was indefinite. The Fever apparently began a week or so before delivery, and was, at that time, diagnosed as pleuro-pneumonia. The house occupied by the patient was in the vicinity of a gipsy encampment, concerning which strong complaint had been made, but which, on visitation, was found to be in a fair sanitary condition.

Action Taken.

Forty-three of the cases reported under the Notification Act were removed to the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment, of which 35 were cases of scarlet fever, 6 diphtheria, and 2 enteric fever. In addition, two cases were treated in a private hospital for infectious diseases at Margate.

Water
Analysis.

Thirty-two samples of water were analysed during the year, 23 of which were found to be contaminated, the greater number of these (21) being from St. Nicholas.

Schools.

The elementary schools in the District were frequently visited during the year, especially those at Birchington, Westgate, Garlinge and St. Nicholas. The Garlinge Schools were closed for fourteen days during February, on account of diphtheria; and the Manstone School was closed for one week in October, in consequence of scarlet fever. In addition, the Westgate, Minster and St. Nicholas Schools were closed for short periods, on accounts of measles, which was very prevalent during the year.

Dairies,
Cowsheds, &c.

The fifty-one dairies, cowsheds and milkshops now on the Council's register were visited during the year, and most of them were found to be clean and in good order; but one or two in the parish of St. Nicholas still leave room for improvement.

Sewerage
of
Birchington.

The question of the sewerage of Birchington is still in abeyance, although the place is still growing, and is much used as a health-resort. It is now eleven years since the matter was fully reported upon, and the District Council advised to provide a scheme for the locality in question.

Sewerage &
Water Supply
of
St. Nicholas.

In pursuance of the request of the Local Government Board, a full investigation was made of the condition of St. Nicholas-at-Wade in respect to water-supply and

sanitation, and the following pages will, it is hoped, be found to contain all the information desired:—

POPULATION OF ST. NICHOLAS.

1891	1901	<i>Estimated</i> 1909
(census)	(census)	(census)
548	510	490

Data.

The number of houses in the village is 132, and the area is 3,558 acres.

The rateable value is computed at £4,915; £2,674 attaching to buildings, and £2,241 to land. The assessable value is estimated to be £3,794.

St. Nicholas is situated on the chalk formation, with a surface deposit of a certain amount of loam and flint. Character of Soil.

The water-supply is entirely drawn from private wells, and, within a radius of half-a-mile from the church, there are now thirty-three wells in use, ten of which supply houses other than those upon whose premises they are situated. Water Supply.

Of the one hundred houses within the half-mile radius, thirty-one have no supply of drinking-water on the premises, and, of the same one hundred houses, thirty-six obtain their water-supply from four wells. One of the two public inns of the village has no water-supply, the well on the premises having been condemned.

Of the thirty-three wells in use, samples from twenty-five have been analysed, and, in only four instances was the water found to be absolutely pure. In seven cases the pollution was very considerable, as shown by the amounts of oxydisable organic matter, free and albuminoid ammonia, and chlorine, present in the water. In other instances, where the quantities of free and albuminoid ammonia were not high, the chlorine was still very much in excess of the amount normally present in the strata from which the water is derived.

These results are not surprising, as, in nineteen cases, it was found that the method of excrement disposal was by emptying the pail-closets on to the gardens in close proximity to the wells. This practice, continued for many years, must have caused contamination of the soil, and eventually of the ground-water reaching the wells, especially after heavy rainfall.

In addition, the existing twenty-five privies, and thirty-five cesspools, contribute to further contamination

of the soil. None of the cesspools are water-tight, and their contents are constantly soaking away into the ground.

The analyses referred to are entirely chemical, but there is no doubt that, having regard to the surroundings of the wells, further confirmation of pollution would be forthcoming if bacteriological examination were to be resorted to.

The main of the Margate Water Company passes within 1,833 yards—little over a mile—of the village main street; and, taking into consideration the conditions already described and the consequent liability to periodical pollution of the present water-supply, it appears to be desirable that some arrangement should be effected, whereby a constant supply of water of known purity could be supplied to the village.

Sanitation.

The arrangements for excrement and sewage disposal are as follows: There are some sixty pail-closets, twenty-five privies, and nineteen water-closets, with the further provision of thirty-five cesspools.

As already mentioned, it was, in nineteen instances, found that the contents of the pail-closets were emptied on to the gardens surrounding the cottages. The majority of the cesspools are also not water-tight, as they are more easily dealt with in this condition, by their requiring to be emptied less frequently.

Bearing in mind this state of affairs, it is clear that the soil and sub-soil around the cottages must, of necessity, be in a state of great pollution; and, taking into consideration also the unsatisfactory water-supply, it must be granted that the sanitation of the village will admit of considerable improvement.

The site of the village, and the natural fall therefrom in several directions, would permit of a gravitation scheme of sewerage, with the disposal of the outfall on land, or by other approved methods.

If the District Council are of the opinion that the expense entailed by the concurrent execution of schemes for water-supply and sewerage would be too great for the financial resources of a small parish, it is evident that the most important thing is to provide an efficient water-supply. This could be carried out at no very great expenditure, as the main of the Margate Water Company passes so near to the village. The question of sewerage could then be more easily considered in the

near future, by provision having been made for an adequate water-supply for flushing purposes.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and
Workshop A

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written No-ices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	2	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	67	5	...
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises)	5	...	...
Total	74	5	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanness ...	5	5	...	...
Other nuisances	2	2	...	...
Total	7	7	...	...

REGISTERS OF WORKSHOPS

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—	
Bakehouses	10
Other Workshops and Workplaces	67
Total	77

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
In use at the end of the Year 	1

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work already shewn, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 330 nuisances came under notice during the year, embracing 173 from defective drains and sanitary fittings, 18 from foul or defective privies, 9 from defective earth-closets, 13 from choked drains, 36 from offensive accumulations, 50 from damp or dirty dwellings, etc., 11 from the improper keeping of animals, 10 from foul cesspools, and 10 from various other causes.

The works carried out included the provision of 6 new water-closets and 2 new sinks, the provision of proper water-supply in 6 instances, the construction of 13 new house-drainage systems, the conversion of 7 privies into earth-closets, and the connection of 4 house-drains with the sewer.

One hundred and four inspections of the 51 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, 22 defects being discovered and dealt with.

Thirty visitations were paid to the 9 slaughter-houses in the District, 4 defects being remedied.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness entailed a great amount of time and labour, 51 rooms being disinfected, and some 1,275 articles dealt with in the steam disinfecting apparatus.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 12 samples of milk were purchased for analysis, 5 of which were found to be genuine. In regard to one of the adulterated samples, the Council directed that the vendor should be cautioned; while, in another instance, a second sample was taken, and, on this being found to be also adulterated, legal proceedings were instituted against the offender, a fine of £25 and costs being inflicted.

TABLE I.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	10567	266	25.1	43	161.6	231	21.8	...	...	...	148	14.0
1899	10759	256	23.7	30	117.0	205	19.0	...	...	...	126	11.7
1900	10952	257	23.4	45	175.0	227	20.7	83	68	3	162	14.7
1901	11144	236	21.1	32	135.5	210	18.8	94	78	4	136	12.2
1902	11336	273	24.0	34	124.5	267	23.5	119	100	...	167	14.7
1903	11528	258	22.3	26	100.7	212	18.3	105	83	7	136	11.7
1904	11720	252	21.5	38	150.8	224	19.1	111	84	...	140	11.9
1905	12072	263	21.8	30	114.1	226	18.7	116	93	7	140	11.6
1906	12024	255	21.2	38	149.0	270	22.5	137	108	5	167	13.9
1907	12544	250	19.9	22	88.0	218	17.3	117	99	5	124	9.8
Averages for years 1898-1907.	11464	256	22.4	33	131.7	229	20.0	...	...	...	144	12.6
1908	12784	256	20.0	26	101.6	223	17.4	105	90	1	134	10.5

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Thanet Union Workhouse.	Margate Cottage Hospital.	
Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital.		
St. Michael's Convalescent Home, Westgate.		

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 20825

Total population at all ages.... 11144
 Number of inhabited houses 2172
 Average number of persons per house 5.1

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.
 Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. MARGATE (RURAL).						2. MINSTER.						3. RAMSGATE (RURAL).						4. BROADSTAIRS (RURAL).					
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898	3720	86	47	12	5684	155	94	30	1163	25	7	1	1163	25	7	1	1163	25	7	1	...	...	...	...
1899	3821	70	43	12	5732	153	63	13	1206	33	20	5	1206	33	20	5	1206	33	20	5	...	...	...	...
1900	3922	81	46	13	5780	145	98	26	1250	31	18	6	1250	31	18	6	1250	31	18	6	...	...	...	...
1901	4023	71	31	8	5829	137	94	18	1292	28	11	6	1292	28	11	6	1292	28	11	6	...	...	...	...
1902	4123	90	54	13	5876	155	97	18	1337	12	5	...	1337	12	5	...	1337	12	5	...	...	...	...	...
1903	4222	80	34	7	5925	142	85	13	1381	12	6	2	1381	12	6	2	1381	12	6	2	...	...	...	...
1904	4321	81	41	13	5972	144	81	18	1427	11	4	1	1427	11	4	1	1427	11	4	1	...	...	...	...
1905	4540	81	34	5	6046	141	91	16	1486	10	5	1	1486	10	5	1	1486	10	5	1	...	...	...	...
1906	4502	90	60	13	6066	128	81	15	1456	11	8	2	1456	11	8	2	1456	11	8	2	...	...	...	...
1907	4529	76	38	3	6561	143	70	14	1454	8	4	...	1454	8	4	...	1454	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	4172	80	42	9	5947	144	85	18	1345	18	8	2	1345	18	8	2	1345	18	8	2	...	...	...	...
1908	4615	79	41	8	6687	127	79	12	1482	16	6	1	1482	16	6	1	1482	16	6	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infections Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					MARGATE (RURAL).	MINSTER (W).	RAMSGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL) H.	MARGATE (RURAL).	MINSTER (W).	RAMSGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL) H.	MARGATE (RURAL).	MINSTER (W).	RAMSGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL) H.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Small-pox</

* Two cases removed to a private isolation hospital at Margate.

Infections cases are treated in the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital at Haine, which contains 116 beds, and in which 3 diseases can be concurrently treated.

“H” indicates the locality in which the Hospital is situated, and “W” the situation of the Union Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	MARGATE. (RURAL.)	MINSTER.	RAMSGATE (RURAL.)	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL.)		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping-cough	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	6	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	8
Other tubercular diseases	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	7	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	4	1	...	...	10
Bronchitis	8	3	1	...	...	...	4	1	7	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	2
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	12	...	...	1	...	2	9	6	6	...	...	...	8
Accidents	7	2	...	...	...	4	1	2	4	1	...	...	1
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
.....
All other causes	63	9	2	2	2	11	37	19	40	1	3	...	55
All causes	134	26	11	5	5	30	57	41	79	6	8	...	105

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

District : Isle of Thanet (Rural).

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1908 12784

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	247	Deaths in the year of	{	legitimate infants	22
		illegitimate	9			illegitimate infants	4

Deaths from all Causes at a'l Ages 134.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)39,422 acres.

Population (census 1901)7,751.

Births.

During the year 1908 the number of births registered in the West Ashford Rural District was 154, of which 12 (or 7.79 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths.

The total deaths registered in the District were 93; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 91.

Birth-rate.

Gross and Net Death-rate

Upon an estimated population of 7,438, the birth-rate was equal to 20.7 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 12.5, and the net death-rate at 12.2, per thousand living.

Causes of Death.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to influenza, 1 diarrhoea, 1 enteritis, 8 phthisis, 9 cancer, 9 bronchitis, 3 pneumonia, 1 parturition, 23 heart disease, 1 heart failure, 1 aortic aneurism, 2 accident, 1 "found drowned," 1 ulceration of leg, 1 chronic cystitis, 2 nephritis, 2 congenital debility, 1 meningitis, 1 idiocy, 1 spina bifida, 1 hydrocephalus, 2 pernicious anaemia, 2 diabetes, 2 cerebral haemorrhage, 2 paralysis, 1 "fits" —nature unspecified, 1 intestinal obstruction, and 10 to senile decay.

Death-rate

from Epidemic Diseases.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.13 per thousand of the estimated population; while no deaths from the notifiable diseases were recorded.

Ages at Death

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age 9 died; at one and under five 2; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 28; and at sixty-five years and upwards 46 died.

Infantile

Mortality.

Infantile mortality was equal to 58.4 per thousand births registered during the year.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 28 cases of sickness were reported, 14 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 10 diphtheria and 4 to erysipelas. Notification Act.

The first two cases of Scarlet Fever during the year were reported on the 12th and 20th January, at Pluckley and Westwell, respectively, both the patients contracting the malady during attendance at school. Scarlet Fever.

The next five cases occurred at Shadoxhurst, and were reported on the 11th May, and the 3rd, 11th, 17th and 23rd June, this outbreak also being attributable to school infection and spread therefrom. On visiting the village, it was found that the first case occurred in the person of a child who had attended school while suffering from a mild form of the Fever for a fortnight before notification. Only thirteen children were present at the school, out of thirty-two on the books, the diminished attendance being due to the prevalence of a severe form of influenza among the children, in addition to doubtful cases of Scarlet Fever.

Of the remaining cases of Scarlet Fever, four were reported from the Industrial School, at Kingsnorth, on the 9th July, 28th August, and 26th October. A single case at Charing, reported on the 14th July, was that of a servant girl, who contracted the malady during a visit to a neighbouring district; while, in the last two cases during the year, occurring at Kingsnorth, and reported on the 18th July and 25th September, no definite history as to the origin of the infection could be obtained.

Of the ten cases of Diphtheria, the first—at Bethersden—was notified on the 17th January, and occurred on premises in regard to which dampness and insanitary conditions were the characteristic features. This solitary instance was the fourth recrudescence of the disease at the same spot, and furnishes an illustration of a suitable soil forming a medium for the cultivation of the germs of this disease. Diphtheria.

From January to the 25th October, there was an interval of freedom from Diphtheria in the District; but, from the latter date to the end of the year, nine further cases were reported, all occurring at Bethersden.

It is no exaggeration to say that, while school influence participated as a factor in the dissemination of the disease, protracted life of the bacillus of Diphtheria was fostered by the very insanitary conditions for which this village has become notorious—blocked and faulty

drains, sewage-laden soil, and accumulations of excreta and filth, are found at every inspection.

Action Taken. Seven of the cases of scarlet fever, and one of diphtheria, were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment. Many of the cases were not diagnosed sufficiently early to render it expedient to remove them from their homes, and the best arrangements that could be made, varying according to the circumstances of each individual case, had to be effected for home treatment.

Sewerage of Bethersden. The subject of the sewerage of Bethersden has been frequently brought to the notice of the Council, and the Parish Council have expressed their desire to prepare a scheme and submit it to the Council for approval. The recent recurrence of diphtheria in the parish has formed the subject of report to the Council, and the insanitary conditions existing at the localities invaded by the disease referred to as an argument in favour of the adoption of a plan for the proper sanitation of Bethersden.

Now that a water-main traverses the locality, there ought to be no difficulty in designing a sewerage scheme, calculated to eradicate the existing evils, and to put this place into a healthy condition.

Hop Huts. The hop-huts in the District were visited during the season; but the diminished number of pickers employed rendered the work of supervision a comparatively easy task.

Water Supply. Seven samples of water were analyzed during the year, three of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

The Council have been in communication with the Mid Kent Water Company, with the view of obtaining an extension of the mains, which now pass through Charing, Smarden, Westwell, Pluckley, Bethersden, Great Chart, Little Chart, and Hothfield, and already supply over three hundred houses in the district.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts. Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, two houses were reported upon to the Council as being, in their existing condition, unfit for human habitation.

Factory and Workshop Act. The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	18	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	26	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	31	...	...
Total	75	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :— Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97-100) ...	4	4	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses	10
Other Workshops	10
Workplaces	11
Total	31

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the Year	1

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work already enumerated, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 221 letters concerning sanitary matters were written during the year, 64 nuisances were reported to the Council, in regard to which it was only found necessary to issue 5 statutory notices. The works executed in dealing with the various matters which came under observation, included the re-construction or alteration of 23 house-drainage systems, the provision of 4 new water-closets, the conversion of 5 privies into earth-closets, the cleansing and repair of 3 rain-water tanks, the cleansing of 21 foul ditches and cesspools, and the removal of 5 offensive accumulations.

The outbreaks of infectious sickness involved a considerable amount of work, the removal of patients to hospital—when effected—being carried out under the personal supervision of the Inspector, 33 houses being disinfected, together with 4 schools.

The 31 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops now on the Council's register were periodically inspected, resulting in the re-draining of 5 dairies, and the requirement of structural alterations in 7 instances, many minor matters—such as lime-washing, etc.—also receiving attention.

The hop-huts, schools, etc., were also regularly visited, and any defects observed received prompt attention.

Forty-five premises were connected with the mains of the Mid Kent Water Company during the year. Eighty houses at Charing are now supplied, 69 at Smarden, 22 at Westwell, 74 at Pluckley, 51 at Bethersden, 3 at each of Great Chart and Little Chart, and 5 at Hothfield.

TABLE I. WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	7887	197	24.9	15	76.1	115	14.7	...	...	...	110	14.0
1899	7842	193	24.6	19	98.3	125	15.9	...	...	...	112	14.2
1900	7797	187	23.9	24	128.3	118	15.1	15	9	2	111	14.2
1901	7751	194	25.0	16	82.4	84	10.8	13	9	4	79	10.1
1902	7706	172	22.3	17	98.8	103	13.3	16	6	...	97	12.5
1903	7661	176	22.9	17	96.5	105	13.7	13	8	2	99	12.9
1904	7616	170	22.3	18	105.8	107	14.0	16	8	2	101	13.2
1905	7610	166	21.8	19	114.5	126	16.6	22	9	3	120	15.8
1906	7592	152	20.0	21	138.2	137	18.0	24	8	4	133	17.5
1907	7480	161	21.5	16	99.3	103	13.7	17	9	3	97	12.9
Averages for years 1898-1907.	7694	176	23.0	18	102.9	112	14.6	...	...	...	105	13.8
1908	7438	154	20.7	9	58.4	93	12.5	19	3	1	91	12.2

*Rates in Columns 4, 3 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
West Ashford Union Workhouse.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 39422

Total population at all ages 7751
Number of inhabited houses ... 1685
Average number of persons per house..... 4.6

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infections Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						ASHFORD (RURAL.)	CALEHILL (H.W.)	..	..	..	..	ASHFORD (RURAL.)	CALEHILL (H.W.)	..	..	..	..
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards													
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ..	10	..	8	1	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas...	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ..	14	..	9	2	2	2	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	7
Typhus fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	28	..	17	3	5	1	22	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	8

The Isolation Hospital is at Westwell, and is provided by the West Ashford R.D.C. Number of beds, 10; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 1.

“H.W.” indicates the locality in which the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	ASHFORD (RURAL).	CALEHILL.				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	8	...	...	...	2	5	1	2	6	...	...	...	1
Other tubercular diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	9	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	6	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	9	2	1	1	...	1	4	...	9	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	23	1	...	...	...	7	15	9	14	...	...	...	12
Accidents	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
All other causes	33	5	1	...	2	7	18	11	22	...	...	...	5
All causes	91	9	2	2	4	28	46	29	62	...	...	...	19

TABLE V.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	1	1	2	2	1	1	2									1	9
	Uncertified																	
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria: Croup																	
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhœa, all forms										1							1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																	
	Gastro-enteritis																	
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
	Premature Birth																	
	Congenital Defects	1				1					1					1		3
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus						1	1										2
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
Other Causes.	Erysipelas																	
	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis																	
	(not Tuberculous)						1											1
	Convulsions																	
	Bronchitis			1		1			1									2
	Laryngitis																	
Other Causes.	Pneumonia																	
	Suffocation, overlying																	
Other Causes																		
		1	1	2	2	1	1	2								1		9

District of West Ashford (Rural.)

Population. Estimated to middle of 1908 7438

Births in the Year { legitimate 142 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 8
 { illegitimate 12 { illegitimate infants 1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 91.

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